

LOCAL AND OTHER GOOD STORIES.

Hugh Nicol, the manager of the Rockford baseball club is small in stature but he is stockily built and up to the present time has always been able to take care of himself although he tells of one incident in his career when he did not know whether he was going to get the whole top of his head knocked off or not. He won out on a bluff pure and simple, and admits that it was nothing more than a bluff except that he saw what he believed was a streak of yellow in the tough with whom he had to deal. At the time Nicol was managing the St. Louis Browns, a team with which he had previously played for years. Among the members were some very unruly subjects and Nicol had a hard time maintaining his managerial dignity and making the players respect him. Among this class of players was a pitcher called "Big" Esper, because of his size and enormous strength. His home was at Philadelphia. When the team reached New York Esper got drunk and that afternoon came into the dressing room, before the entire team and said:

"Does Big Esper pitch at home tomorrow?" "Big Esper does not pitch at all until he joins this team sober" Nicol answered. "If I don't pitch tomorrow I'll break your jaw just before the game," Esper answered, and he left the room. When the team got to Philadelphia the next morning Esper, still drunk and meaner than ever gave it out to the team that he would carry out his threat. Some of the members of the team told Nicol and informed that the jaw breaking operation was to occur in the dressing room for the benefit of the team. That afternoon Nicol was sitting in the dressing room and his men were preparing for the field, when, in walked Esper. He went straight up to the manager and asked. "Does 'Big' Esper pitch today?" "Big Esper does not pitch" was the reply "until he can join this team sober." With an oath Esper roared "you little son of a bitch you break my jaw." Now Nicol says that he fully expected the operation to be performed in a very rough sort of way, but he instantly made up his mind that he could not weaken before the team and quick as a flash he jumped from his seat and turning his face up to the man twice as big as himself, said:

"There is the jaw you big drunken coward, you don't dare to hit it." Esper hesitated just a moment but he lost out in that moment. "You great big bluffer" continued Nicol, "there is a streak of yellow in you and you know it and I know it. Get out of here now before I do you bodily harm and never show your face to me until you can come sober and stay sober." Esper sneaked out of the room and two days later he came back very humble and asked to be given a chance to redeem himself. Nicol in telling the experience to friends said that he claimed no especial credit for being brave, in fact he was working a bluff because he knew that if he showed the white feather to Esper his days of control over the other members of the team would be gone forever. But Esper never did know that he weakened before a bluff.

Some of the intimate friends of a man living in the western part of the city are telling a good story at his expense. Frequently he saw his wife by his business demands his attention after supper and on such occasions he dines down town. One day recently he told his wife that in all probability he would not be home for supper. During the afternoon his son came to see him and borrowed his bicycle saying, "mother says not to come home to supper. She wants your bicycle for she is going out riding with another man." At the time he was busy and paid little attention to what the boy said but later the remark came back to him and rankled. He did not get home until after 9 o'clock and the house was dark. Nursing bitter thoughts he sat on the front porch and smoked a cigar. Finally he saw two bicycles approaching. He walked across the street and hid behind a tree. Two persons on bicycles stopped in front of his house. It was a man and a woman. He recognized his wife but the man he did not know. The man got off the

bicycle and walked into the yard. The injured husband rushed after him and seized the intruder by the shoulder. He turned him around instantly and was ready to strike when he was startled by the scream of a woman. The cry came from the person in man's clothing. Then he heard his wife laughing heartily. The explanation was this. Unknown to him his wife's sister had come to town that day for a visit and expressing a desire for a bicycle ride, the two women concluded that the visitor should dress in a suit of her brother-in-law's clothes and ride his wheel and that was the plan carried out. Now the injured husband is a bit ashamed of himself and admits that he was completely sold.

If you would canvass the situation, the operators at the telephone exchange would not doubt tell you that the morning newspaper offices were the most impatient kickers on the line. But that's because they are poverty stricken and must submit. It is a fact that there is not a night that all efforts to get first one and then the other central are futile and then recourse is had to calling the police headquarters over the other phone and asking the officers to ring the exchange that could not be raised from the newspaper office. This you can verify by asking the police. The fact is that it has become so common that the police have lost patience with the annoyance.

Now if the newspaper reporters had as much money as some persons they would try another plan. It was adopted a few days ago by a business man who has more money than patience. The blasted telephone would not work and he kicked it off of the wall and then kicked it all over his office. When he had vented his rage there was nothing but a wreck of the phone left to tell the tale.

A West Main street man who lost all patience with the damned thing didn't say a word and didn't kick, but he took out a big pocket knife and cut all the wires so that he was positive that while he couldn't bother the exchange neither could any one bother him.

Albert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, who is to be one of the star attractions at the Chautauqua says a Elbert Hubbard great many good Gives Some Good things. He has a Advice About way of condensing Working. sermons into sentences. Here are a few of them:

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him! If he pays you wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time and the rest of the time work against him. I would give an undivided service or none.

If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. You cannot help the Old Man so long as you are explaining in undertone and whisper, by gesture and suggestion, by thought and mental attitude, that he is a curmudgeon and his system dead wrong. You are not necessarily menacing him by stirring up discontent and warming envy into strife, but you are doing this: You are getting yourself upon a well-greased chute that will give you a quick ride down and out.

"Say I noticed in the Herald yesterday a coal miner digs up something like three thousand pounds of coal for a ton, the operator sell the regulation amount to the dealer for a ton but the man who consumes is scaled down to 2000 pounds. That reminds me of a little costly personal experience. When I put in my coal last summer I in some way got an idea that I had not been given full weight. The coal had been bought of a man whom I had patronized for years and the fall before we had a few words about some trivial matter. Consequently when I got the short weight idea in my head I went to him looking for trouble and in the heat of the argument that followed I said to him:

"I'll have all that coal out of the cellar to be re-weighed, and if you have cheated me, look out." "For heaven's sake, don't do that!" he whispered in reply. "You will make every other dealer my enemy."

"I saw that he dreaded exposure, and I went off and hired a cart and two men to uncover the swindle. Let me tell you it's a bit of a job to get ten tons of coal out of the bins and brought back again, and these two men were nearly a week about it. As a matter of fact, I paid out exactly \$25 in cash, besides having the nuisance of the dust and racket."

"But of course you found the shortage you expected?" was asked. "Well, no, I didn't," was replied. "The coal man hadn't sent you ten full tons?"

"Not only that, but almost half a ton over, for good measure, and he feared that other dealers would find fault with his liberality."

"And—then—?" "Oh, there wasn't any more to it, except that I took early occasion to kiss and make up. I was never called smart, but I do know enough to hang on to a good thing when I find it."

When a base ball player's muscles go wrong, when he gets a sprain that disables him or when he stiffens Old Leaguer Ex- in such fashion, he complains About Base that he limps Ball Charley around and is not in shape to play the game they say that he has a "Charley Horse." That has been a baseball expression for twenty years.

Every one who follows the game knows the expression but there are not many who know its origin or know that it was simply a coinage of base ball players themselves. One of the old league gives this as an authentic version of how the expression found a foothold:

"It was back in 1881. I was playing in Chicago then and it was a year before Fred Pfeffer joined the team and made his name known the country over by his brilliant playing at second base. We had an off day and having time to spare and money to burn decided that we would go to the races. We did not know as much about the horses as we did about baseball and picked a skate named Charley to put our money on. When the race was over and the rest of the horses had gone to the stable,

Charley came limping under the wire. He had gone lame and was not within speaking distance of the money. The crowd went back to the city good and sore and broke. The next day we got into a game and were being beaten. Towards the close one of our boys went lame about third base and tried to limp in but was thrown out before he got a good start, but before this had been accomplished some one on our bench jumped up and yelled "here comes that old Charley horse." From that day every time a player went lame we said he had a 'Charley Horse' and in that way the expression started and has been used in base ball ever since."

Not a few persons seem to have the idea that if they give their letters to the mail transfer clerk at the depot, they will get an earlier start than if they had been posted at the office or in a mail box at some corner. It is a fact with which some persons are evidently not familiar, that some trains carry mail out of Decatur and yet the transfer clerk at the depot can not put a single letter on that train. Thursday afternoon Weeden Smith, the transfer clerk, walked into his office and found a pile of letters which some one had placed there in his absence. He looked over the bunch and discovered that the majority of them would have made better time getting to their destination if they had been dropped in the post office. There was one letter, for instance, addressed to Macon. If that letter had been dropped in the post office at the moment that it was placed on Smith's desk it would have reached its destination before 5 o'clock that evening. Smith received the letter about 2 p. m. but he could not send it out of town until the next morning. The south-bound 4 o'clock train is not a mail train, but pouch mail is carried. Under the regulations Clerk Smith could do nothing but hold that letter for the first mail train unless he carried it to a mail box, but that would not have assisted in making time to Macon. If he could have sent the letter to the postoffice after he received it there

would have been time for it to catch the pouch mail but the regulations expressly provide that mail matter shall not be entrusted to messengers. It is not infrequently the case that packages too large to get into a mail box are left at the transfer clerk's office by persons who fondly imagine that they will thus beat the time of the regular service, when in fact they do nothing but cause delay. Of course on a mail train a single letter may be handed to the clerk in the mail car, but unless one is positive as to the way the mail is sent, whether by pouch or in the regular way, the safest plan is to put all letters into the mail box or the post office.

The friends of a well known tinner are telling a good story at his expense. He went to the country to put up This Tinner a lot of spouting Lacked Knowledge and while there of the Bovine admired the fine Family. cows the farmer had. One day he espied an especially fine Jersey cow with a calf at her side and secretly made up his mind that he was going to have that calf, and speculated as to how he could get it without arousing the farmer's suspicion that he wanted it and without paying a high price. He got the farmer into conversation about cows and milk and then, as though it was a matter of great indifference to him, asked the price of the Jersey calf. The farmer said he guessed about \$5. Now in his heart the tinner felt sorry for that farmer to think that he did not really know the value of a fine Jersey calf, and not to arouse the suspicions of the unsuspecting farmer he decided he'd haul the calf at that price and he did not haul it home. The tinner was quite proud of his purchase and invited a number of his friends in to see the animal. Again his sympathies were aroused because his visitors failed to see and appreciate the bargain he had found. Finally one of his friends said, "Say, Jules, I don't see what you want with a bull calf!" Poor Jules fainted and now he doesn't talk about bargains in Jersey calves.

Tells of Life In Hawaii

W. A. Bright received a few days ago a letter from his old friend J. N. Garver who was formerly an employee of the Novelty Iron Works of Decatur but who is now living near Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. After some talk of a personal nature the writer says "we don't know what winter is any more. This is surely a spot where December is as pleasant as May. There is only one objection to these islands and that is the mosquitoes. They do not bother any in the day time with mentioning, but at night they are simply a fright. We sleep always under nets suspended from the ceiling, and completely covering our bed. Without nets it would be impossible to sleep. These islands have been called the Paradise of the Pacific and that is a good name for them. The range of temperature from July 1st to December 25th is from seven to ten degrees. There is no run to speak of except in the months of February and March and two years ago we had no rain those months.

During the winter months there are quite a number of tourists here from the United States. The bananas and pineapples that grow here are said to be of the finest quality, the oranges are fair and the limes (a kind of small lemon) are fine. The other fruits are bread fruit, guavas, mangoes, alligator pear and water lemons. We have some banana and two orange trees in our yard, vegetables all the year round and we never know what the month is unless we keep tabs on the calendar.

Natives are indolent. The natives here are large and dark. Some are black while some are mulatto colored. Their general makeup suggests a mixture of the American Indian and the negro. Some of the men work, but the women will not work. Generally speaking they are a lazy, ignorant, hot but an inoffensive class of people. They eat raw fish, roast dog and a kind of plant called taro which grows in the mud. They cook the root of this plant, pound it into pulp and it is then called poi. They put it in a little barrel and out that as wet bread, no difference how sour it gets. They use no knives and forks. They place the poi and raw fish in the middle of the floor or out in the yard some place and very likely a dozen of them will seat themselves around thatumptuous spread, one after another scoop

it up with their fingers, the fish like-wise, all of the time making as much noise with their mouths as that many pigs eating slop. They get all kinds of fish here from the little streams that come down from the mountains as there is more or less rain in the mountains all of the time. Those that live on or near the beach can get fish there.

A Social Event. We have attended two of their luaus which an American would call a barbecue. Possibly a baby is a year old, or the father or mother, either the husband or wife is dead or has been dead just one year, at any rate they are going to celebrate. They kill a beef and roast it in a pit. A pig and a dog are cooked, likewise some fish are cooked the same way. Raw fish are also provided. Then they collect all of the money that their guests have and what they have themselves, invest it all in gin. The fun then begins and lasts possibly two or three days, until all of the eats and drinks have been disposed of. Then if they have a corpse in the house they put it in a box and bury it after some kind of a ceremony of their own and the party breaks up. I have heard of white people having parties or luaus and the men getting intoxicated. Of course the native man takes more drink than he should at these parties but, say, it is the Hawaiian native woman that knows how to get drunk and raise the mischief.

A Nice Mess. There are even so many nationalities represented here, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Italians, Porto Ricans and Americans. Then comes the mix-up. They are half breeds of the Hawaiians and all of the other nationalities. One half of the children do not know who their mothers are as the natives give away their children to anyone who will take them. Not one of them know their father.

We are now on the opposite side of the island from Aiea and it is much cooler here as we get the eastern trade winds.

On the sugar plantations now that the machinery has all been erected, only two white men are employed to look after the machinery all of the labor on the plantations being Asiatics. The native language has only twelve letters in the alphabet—*a, e, i, o, u, h, k, l, m, n, p, w*. If you can make up a

language from these letters you are a real Kanaka. They call a white person a "hoale" which they pronounce "how-lee". I wish you would visit me next winter. Its only a week or nine days from San Francisco by steamship and fourteen or fifteen days by sailing vessel. The rates, first class, are \$75 and second class, \$50 and steerage \$30. We are about sixty miles from Honolulu. This place has some good shops.

Get Good Wages. Working in these shops is not as hard as in the United States. They are cool and airy and not so much is expected of a white man here. A machinist gets from \$4 to \$5 per day. You can judge something of the cost of living from the prices. Meat of any kind ranging from 17 1/2 to 25 cents per pound, 50 pounds of flour \$1.25, eggs from 30c to 60c per dozen, usually 50c. An ordinary old hen costs \$1.50. We raised and sold lots of them at that price. Apples from the United States cost 2 for 5 cents or sometimes three for a dime and they are poor ones at that. Potatoes are worth from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Milk is 10 cents per quart, butter from 40c to 60c per pound. Honolulu is a city older than San Francisco and has forty schools, one fourth of the entire number in the islands. English is the only language taught. The children are not permitted to speak the native language even on the play ground."

Mr. Garver is in charge of the pumps on a plantation devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane. He is working for a company which owns immense tracts of land.

Big Plantations. A recent industrial edition of the Bulletin published at Honolulu says of this company that it owns and controls 28,700 acres of land of which 8,700 are now under cultivation. On this plantation there are thirty-two miles of railroad track with five locomotives and 550 cars for hauling the cane to the mills. Irrigation is necessary and the total daily capacity of the pumps used for that purpose is 52,000,000 gallons. At the time the "writeup" of that plantation was written the pumps were lifting 48,000,000 gallons of water daily. Among some of the personal matters touched upon by Mr. Garver was one to the effect that being a pump man on that plantation was a snap. He has merely to start and stop the pumps while he has orders, and all of the

helpers that he could ask for to do any thing that might be called work.

An Amendment for Watson. Although as a naval fighter Rear Admiral J. C. Watson has had an active career, he has been from his youth an avowed and consistent Christian.

He is a member of the Farragut association, composed of officers who served with the celebrated admiral. The motto of the association used to be:

"Damn the Torpedoes; Go Ahead."

On one occasion the association planned a big reception in honor of Rear Admiral Watson, and the renowned motto was spelled in evergreens on the wall.

"In deference to the sentiments of Admiral Watson," said a member, "I think we should cut out the strong language."

This opinion was echoed by others. A business meeting was called, the constitution was amended, and a deletion rhyming was adopted which has remained as the association's motto. It reads simply:

"Go Ahead."

Law Not a Sand Bag. In reversing and remanding the judgment of the circuit court in the appeal of Ezra E. Stanger and Robert T. Holmes against Lucy May Tabor, the appellate court holds that a man cannot enter into collusion with another person to take advantage of the statute providing that a person injured through gambling propensities of another may recover three times the amount lost.

Tabor lost a sum of money in a bucket shop conducted by the appellants in Sullivan, Ill., and his wife brought suit to recover. In the circuit court she was given a judgment for \$1,500. The appellate court declares that the statute contemplates that the loser in a gambling contract should recover only the amount of his losses. He cannot wait six months and then maintain action in the name of his wife or another for the purpose of recovering against the winner, treble the amount of his losses.—Springfield State Register.

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Although as a naval fighter Rear Admiral J. C. Watson has had an active career, he has been from his youth an avowed and consistent Christian.







the one represented by the chairman, act upon the same and if it be approved, shall file said bond in the office of the county surveyor. Be it further, Resolved, That the supervision of the construction of the work shall be left to the commissioners of highways of said town, provided that, at any time, if said commissioners in charge find that said work is not proceeding in exact accord with the plans and specifications they shall stop the work and call in the chairman of the whole committee, at their discretion and the matter arranged satisfactorily before the work shall proceed.

Provided, further, that in case the said commissioners of highways can not oversee the building of any bridge, one of the supervisors upon the said committee, shall be selected by the joint committee to whom shall be delegated the supervision of said work. The acceptance of and settlement for said structures shall be in the manner heretofore pursued by such special committee.

The last provision in the resolution was suggested as an amendment by Mr. Johnston and accepted by Mr. Hurlburt.

Mr. Cooper moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until July meeting. On which motion the roll call was ordered and resulted as follows:

Voting Aye—Messrs. Aldridge, Armstrong, Cooper, Hollinger, Johnston, Martin, Stuck, Tucker, Vangilder, Wiegand; total, 11.

Voting Nay—Messrs. Brown, Cussins, Dickson, Hays, Henson, Hight, Hurlburt, Jekisch, Likins, Persinger, Record, Reynolds, Rucker, and Stickle; total, 14.

The motion was thus disagreed to and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong the board adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

J. M. DODD, Clerk.

**Fifth Day, June Session.**  
Morning Session, June 13, 1924.

The board was called to order by Chairman Record promptly at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and all the members responded at roll call. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Tucker a bill for committee work of \$10.00 in favor of Mr. J. L. Likins was received and under suspension of the rules was allowed.

The committee on paupers and poor farm submitted the following report, which was approved on motion of Mr. Vangilder:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on pauper and poor farm claims would beg leave to report that they have examined the following claims presented, and recommend payment, and that the clerk be directed to issue orders to the several claimants, to-wit:

All amounts are for goods for poor: Fred Kipp & Co., \$22.25; J. W. Pohatz, amount asked \$23.25, amount allowed, \$24.45; W. T. Roberts, \$171.12; Frank Plummer, amount asked \$170, amount allowed \$169.00; Schille & Oehler, \$116.10; Schille & Oehler, \$116.25; A. Wait & Co., \$55.00; T. T. Springer, \$102.75; F. H. Bachman, \$100.00; E. C. Myers, \$20.00; Barney Cooper, \$74.00; G. W. May, \$51.40; Ed Drobesch, \$52.75; G. W. Martin, \$78.75; Higgins Bros., \$33.00; Keyes Bros., \$56.95; F. R. Culver, \$17.25; H. Bachman & Son, \$19.50; Joseph Schoenle, \$28.00; C. C. Cunningham, \$16.00; J. M. Tobitt, \$34.58; J. C. Cussins, \$12.02; John Strope, \$5.60; C. J. Tucker, \$55.00; W. M. Towson, \$7.45; V. W. Benton, \$10.00; G. A. R. Culver, \$1.00; Glazebrook, \$5.50; E. R. Culver, \$1.00; E. R. Culver, \$3.50; William Niedermeyer, \$58.50; E. W. Martin, \$140.20; Kuhns & Rudbeck, \$13.16; D. F. Dinneen, \$42.50; Silas Berkshire, \$40.72; D. Armbruster, \$22.00; J. M. Pollard, \$4.50; J. Laskowski, \$6.25; W. H. King, \$3.00; A. W. Brodus, \$7.25; Warwick & McGraw, \$21.00; J. Laskowski, \$17.50; Wilson & Chapman, \$10.12; George R. Bacon & Co., \$7.25; E. Pearson, \$12.70; V. H. Chronister, \$12.00; Bean & Pritchett, \$14.00; McNelly & Ferguson, \$46.00; C. Holcomb, \$33.57; Fulton Bros., \$36.75; Henry Myer, \$23.00; E. W. Martin, \$10.25; John Oldweiler, \$5.50; J. P. Lichtenberger, \$8.50; F. M. Mitchell, \$13.00; H. Hays, \$9.61; J. B. Reber, \$4.50; Johnson & Dressback, \$10.35; M. Fisk, \$13.00; Frank H. Cole Co., \$12.00; M. E. Roberts, \$2.75; F. W. Kipp, \$4.00; Heyl, \$4.00; Frick Bros., \$8.00; John Grass, \$4.50; Goods for county farm; R. S. Bohon Co., \$58.52; Morehouse & Wells Co., \$18.92; Race Clothing Manufacturing Company, \$12.00; Frank H. Cole, \$10.00; E. C. Myers, \$14.14; J. M. Bert, \$11.00; W. J. Logan, \$4.50; F. W. Kipp, \$63.19; George Spitznagel, labor at poor farm, \$50.00; Decatur Coal company, coal for poor farm, \$109.55; Faith & Dewell, coal for poor, \$7.78; J. W. Ray, coal for poor, \$6.84; Decatur Coal company, coal for poor, \$4.50; E. W. Martin, Mercantile association, coal for poor, \$55.30; J. W. Ray, coal for poor, \$13.32; T. B. Hamilton, coal for poor, \$21.03; Medical attention; S. L. Thorpe, \$50; E. D. Carr, \$302.45; Dr. E. H. Thomas, \$217; A. L. Hume, \$28.50; J. C. Cussins, \$2.50; Drs. C. & W. Chonoweth, \$15; S. R. May, \$12.25; W. R. Rogers, \$16; J. C. Ellis, \$5.75; W. R. Rogers, \$12; J. L. Connelly, \$22; W. A. Molton, \$12.25; R. B. Spaulding, amount asked \$100, amount allowed \$99; J. Leslie, \$31; Dr. M. Logan, \$23.50; J. A. Bost, \$24; G. W. Weyl, \$64.50; W. B. Hostetler, \$20; Oscar Yarnell, amount asked \$172, amount allowed \$77; Oscar Yarnell, \$11.00; John R. Matthews, \$5.75; G. L. Montgomery, \$25.50; G. H. Wilson, \$7.75; S. R. May, \$41.75; T. C. Clark, \$6.50; Care of paupers, Pauline Peterson, \$8.00; Joseph Stipes, \$20; John Clifton, \$62.50; Mary Dinger, \$30; Burial of paupers, J. B. Bullard, \$8.00; E. Dawson, \$61; J. R. Willard, \$8.50; Peter Pool & Son, \$15; T. C. Clark, \$10; Wilcox & Son, \$15; Wilcox & Moran, \$35; J. B. Bullard, \$35. Total, \$4,784.24.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. J. TUCKER,  
W. T. COOPER,  
N. E. STUCKEL,  
ARCHIE DICKSON,  
JAMES HOLLINGER,  
J. R. LIKINS,  
G. W. MARTIN.

Mr. Tucker, chairman of paupers and poor farm committee, made a statement in reference to the bills of Messrs. Rhoderick, Forstmyer, Myers, Matthews and Mielweather. In small legal questions which might be involved, recommended that the further consideration of said bills be postponed until July meeting of the board, and in the meantime be referred to the judiciary committee for investigation.

On motion of Mr. Johnston the recommendation of the committee was adopted and the bills referred to the judiciary committee to report at the July meeting.

On motion of Mr. Kipp the chairman appointed a committee to counsel with the Doreks society in the matter of a soldiers' monument. Messrs. Armstrong and Kipp to act with Chairman Record on such committee.

On motion of Mr. Rucker the clerk was directed to send a copy of Mr.

Hurlburt's resolution adopted at yesterday's session in relation to the building of bridges, to each town clerk in the county.

Mr. Kipp offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise providence to remove from our midst our friend and associate, John Ward, and

Whereas, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of Almighty God, we do not the less mourn for our friend and associate, who has been taken from us.

Resolved, further, That the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the board be extended to his family in their affliction, and that these resolutions be read upon the record of the board, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased associate.

On motion of Mr. Hollinger the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Stoy moved that the overseer and county physician, acting together, should be authorized to place patients in any emergency cases in the hospital.

In the interval before the special committee on the matter reports at the July meeting.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Cussins moved that the finance committee be directed to appraise the properties offered for sale by the county superintendent of schools. Two different amendments to the motion, offered by W. N. Brown and Mr. Henson, were not accepted, and Mr. Cussins' motion prevailed.

Circuit Clerk Allen was requested to report to the board the situation in regard to the work of the Tract Index System now proceeding in his office.

Mr. Allen made such report verbally. The board thanked Mr. Allen for his statement.

On motion of Mr. Vangilder the clerk was authorized to issue warrants for the county's share of the cost of any bridges now in course of construction which may be completed and accepted before the next regular meeting of the board, upon certificate of the committee in charge of such work.

On motion of Mr. Hollinger the board adjourned until the second Monday in July, 1924, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

J. M. DODD, CLK.

**Will Hold a Reunion.**

B. F. Shipley will no doubt have the time of his life on the Fourth. He and Charlie Biles and Tom Merritt are to make speeches at a big celebration at Ramsey, Miss.

Miss is the scholarly wit who edits the Montgomery County News, and is president this year of the Illinois Press Association. Tom Merritt was formerly a member of the legislature and a conspicuous figure in southern Illinois politics. The three gentlemen are old personal friends and they will not only have a good time themselves, but they will give the Ramsey crowd the worth of their money.

Maoca Times.

**Biliousness is a condition** characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the unaltered or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Columbus discovered America, but the chances are that when a small boy he couldn't even discover an empty coal scuttle.

**A Splendid Remedy.**

Neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatic pains yield to the penetrating influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It penetrates to the nerves and bone, and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body and effect some wonderful cures. Mr. D. E. Moore, Agent Illinois Central Railway, Milan, Tenn., states: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism, backache, etc., in my family. It is a splendid remedy. We could not do without it." 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at John E. King.

If a man is abused while on earth and praised after shuffling off this mortal coil—well, that is fame.

**Constipated Bowels.**

To have good health, the body should be kept in a laxative condition, and the bowels moved at least once a day, so that all the poisonous wastes are expelled daily. Mr. G. L. Edwards, 142 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan., writes: "I have used Herbine to regulate the liver and bowels for the past ten years, and found it a reliable remedy." 50c at John E. King.

The trouble with the average man is that he thinks there are too many other smart men in the world.

**Hot Weather Weakness.**

If you feel fagged out, listless and lacking in energy, you are perhaps suffering from the debilitating effects of summer weather. These symptoms indicate that a tonic is needed that will create a healthy appetite, make digestion perfect, regulate the bowels and impart natural activity to the liver. This Herbine will do it; it is a tonic, laxative and restorative. H. J. Freagard, proprietor Grand View Hotel, Cheney, Kan., writes: "I have used Herbine for the last twelve years, and nothing on earth can beat it. It was recommended to me by Dr. Newton, Newton, Kan." 50c at John E. King.

It sometimes happens that a man's conscience is as good as new because he never uses it.

**Tax on Babies.**

Extreme hot weather is a great tax upon the digestive power of babies; when puny and feeble they should be given a few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge, the children's tonic. It will stimulate and facilitate the digestion of their food, so that they soon become strong, healthy and active. 25c at John E. King.

## ANECDOTES OF KING EDWARD

(Continued From Page 3.)

smiles and laughter. The heir apparent even entered into the spirit of the occasion so heartily that he thought it necessary to taste the gingerette which was served to the children.

"It was a wry face the king made," said one of the spectators, recalling the event after the prince had assumed the throne, "but he insisted on being one of the children for the time."

He played with the royal children just as heartily. Incidents were often told of days at Copenhagen when the late emperor of Russia and the present king of England were staying at the Danish court. These stories related how the autocrat of all the Russias and Edward played hide and seek with the little Russian and Danish princelings, jolly, large-hearted, and even trotting about on all fours to amuse the children.

King Edward's good humor was proverbial. There are few men in private life who could face the house of lords, have their headgear crushed down over their ears by the swinging fists of enthusiastic friends, and yet emerge from the smashed life with a good-natured laugh. Yet King Edward actually passed this test.

History seldom records an instance of any subject having struck his king and yet survived and being accounted one of the most estimable of men. This record, however, belongs to the veteran Lord Wemyss, who recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday. The incident occurred in the house of lords less than two years ago.

There was a vigorous debate on the king, then her apparent, was seated on the cross benches listening eagerly. Immediately behind him Lord Wemyss arose to address the house. He betrayed his earnestness in the subject at issue by the wild, vigorous swinging of his arms.

More than once the earl's fists swooped dangerously near the prince's shining hat. With a period of eloquence the venerable peer concluded his address. Down came his arms in a gesture delivered with all the vigor he could command plump on the crown of the prince's high hat, driving it down and over the royal eyes.

The earl's argument ended right there, and turned into profuse apologies to the prince. The latter interrupted with a smile of good humor.

"No harm," said Edward, laughing, "but I'll just move out of the danger zone."

When Edward was traveling about the country and at college he never was allowed to assume his rank. The close watch which was kept of his movements, however, was not always effective.

A certain landlord in a provincial town, having heard that the prince and his tutor were in the vicinity, prepared an elaborate guest chamber in anticipation of a possible call from royalty. In the evening a man accompanied by a smartly dressed youth asked for lodgings and were given the room of honor.

An hour later two men with a quietly dressed boy drove up and sought a room.

"I am sorry," said the landlord, "but my best rooms are filled, and I have only a room for two with a shake-down on the sofa for the young gentleman."

This was taken, but the landlord discovered to his chagrin in the morning that he had given his finest room to Master Jones and lodged the heir apparent to the throne on a shake-down.

The tutor afterwards explained that in allowing his charge to experience the ordinary vicissitudes of travel he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the queen and the prince consort.

On another occasion, when riding with his father along a country road, the young prince of Wales neglected to return the salute of a laboring man.

"My son," said the prince consort, "go back at once and acknowledge the poor man's civility."

The prince, rather crestfallen, had to turn his pony's head, follow the wayfarer and make his bow. In this way he was taught that all his future subjects were entitled to his polite consideration.

As a prince Edward was a mischievous youth, and often received his just deserts. While walking along the shore at Osborne one day, he spied a boy gathering shell-fish. Waiting until his back was turned, the prince upset the basket. The owner turned, and seeing the work undone, seized upon the culprit and struck him.

The prince returned the blow with vigor and a fight ensued. One of the Osborne gardeners separated them, and the prince was led to his father in a battered condition.

The father had viewed the scene from a distance, and at once saw to it that his son had an additional spanking.

As a youth King Edward showed a keen interest in matters of science, attending the lectures of Professor Faraday in London and Dr. Lyon Playfair's chemistry classes in Edinburgh university. On one occasion Dr. Playfair desired to impress upon his pupil's mind the harmless action of a certain stage of heat and told him that he might safely thrust his hand into a boiling cauldron of lead.

"If you tell me to do it, I will," said the prince.

"Your royal highness may do it with safety," said Dr. Playfair.

Thereupon the prince, baring his arm to the elbow, boldly thrust it deep into the white hot mass and triumphantly withdrew it unscathed. He had implicit confidence in the word of his instructor and did not fear to carry out his suggestions to the letter.

For many years the king, ardent sportsman though he was, had been unable to win a Derby. Suddenly his fortune changed. For the four years ending in 1895 his winnings amounted to about \$40,000, but in the succeeding four years they went up to \$260,000. The luck turned when Fersimon fought the race inch by inch in 1896 and won the "blue ribbon" for the prince. Popular as he has always been in England he never received such a greeting as he did after winning the Derby.

As a traveler the king visited nearly all parts of the world, not only throughout England and America, but throughout the east. In Constantinople he was lavishly entertained by the sultan. Wherever the prince and the princess went they were attended by a thousand guards and the streets were lined with English flags and cloth of gold.

India outdid all other countries in receiving the prince. The maharajah of Cashmere built a special road thirty miles long for the comfort of the prince.

The maharajah of Lahore presented him with a jeweled sword and then with oriental extravagance fell on his knees, exclaiming:

"If it be the will of the great prince to try it, here is my neck."

During the tour of the prince of Wales in America every one insisted on ignoring the incognito of Baron Renfrew, which he assumed, and feted him at every possible occasion. His dancing excited lively interest, and at the balls given in his honor he stood up with a fresh partner in each dance.

The belles of New York were wild with delight at the opportunity of dancing with England's future king.

Apart from all of his youthful exuberance and gaiety there is little doubt that the visit increased the good fellowship between England and the United States. All America honored the young man who stood bare-headed by the grave of Washington, especially when it was recalled that he was the great-grandson of George III., who had opposed the colonists in their struggle for independence.

President Buchanan, in writing to Queen Victoria, spoke enthusiastically of the good impression created, both in public and private, by the prince. That impression remained among those who made his acquaintance at that time.

Edward's marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is said to have come about from a photograph of the princess which was shown him while he was willing away a summer in his bachelor quarters at White Lodge. He is reported to have remarked upon seeing the face that it she was as lovely and amiable as pictured she should be his bride.

Every one was favorably inclined toward the match, and as his parents were desirous that he should marry for love as they had done, an informal meeting was planned.

The royal schemers arranged that the prince should visit his sister, the then Crown Princess Frederik of Prussia, and continue his journey to places of interest in the Rhine district. The Princess Alexandra was also taken by her father on an "improving tour" amongst the old German cities. One day, on Sept. 24, 1881, when she was studying the frescoes in the cathedral of Spiers, the prince with his suite, entered the building with the same intention. The face of the princess banished all thought of frescoes from the prince's mind.

Next day the two parties met again at Heidelberg and the prospective lovers lunched together. The young people were much pleased with each other and the "chance" meeting, so carefully planned, brought about the much sought for alliance.

Earlier in his life King Edward could make a tour of the golf links as quickly as any amateur, and his prowess at elephant hunting is history in the jungle country. He could handle a yacht as well as any sailor before the mast, his bags at deer-stalking have made records in the game preserves of England.

Only a few months ago the king, during the few days he spent at Balmoral, showed that his aim was as sure as when, during his Indian tour in his early life, he established the record of bringing down six tigers in one day. Years ago he showed his skill as a deer-stalker. In the forest of Mars seven stags fell before his gun in one day. Once, when shooting at Chillingham park, he brought down in a single shot the "king of the herd" of the famous wild white cattle there.

More than once in stag hunting the king, then the prince of Wales, has had narrow escapes. On the occasion of the big hunt at Comptegne with Emperor Napoleon III., a huge stag suddenly turned and charged his horse at lightning speed. Animal and rider were hurled to the ground with a shock, but the prince regained his feet at a bound and his first effort was to save the horse.

From the bulldog's point of view this is a very quarrelsome old world.

The age of reason depends altogether upon the man; some men never reach it.



# HINMAN'S

## The Place to Save Money

# Monday the last Day of Our June Clearing Sale!

We offer some extra bargains to make it one of the largest days of the month. Join the throng of people who are pleased with the bargains they receive.

4,000 yds of light colored Remnants of Lawns and Dimities. Our special price per yd. . . . . **1c**

2,000 full size, Palm Leaf Fans. . . . . **1c**

500 Ladies' Summer Ribbed Vests, Monday while they last. . . . . **3c**

50 Ladies' Pink and Lavender Underskirts and Plain Linen Overskirts all 50c values, Monday. . . . . **25c**

Wash Skirts good heavy Covert Covert cloth, in tans, browns and grays, worth 75c each, Monday, only about 40 left all sizes, . . . . . **39c**

**Specials in all Departments this Week.**

Now is the time to buy Cheap Merchandise when we want to unload our surplus stock.

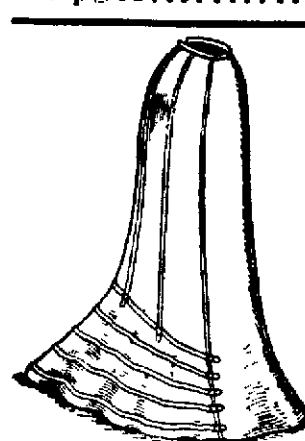
### Wash Dress Goods

25 pieces of fancy Dimity all colors, now to select from, 12 1/2c values, per yd. . . . . **7c**

The celebrated Erin Dimities, other stores ask 19c for, our special price now per yd. . . . . **13c**

All 25c, 35c, 39c Summer Wash Goods placed together including the exposition tissues and fancy Persian Lawns, all colors, now per yd. . . . . **19c**

All 45c and 50c Wash Goods we name a special price to close the season's wash goods business, . . . . . **29c**



Special inducements in Light colored Wool Skirts for summer. These skirts are the latest style, made of all Wool Light Grey home spun and silk band trimming worth a y-where \$6.00. Our closing sale price. . . . . **\$4.48**

All \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.75 Skirts now. . . . . **\$5.98**

Special Rates in All Wool Suits.

### Wash Waists

200 Ladies' Wash Waists, our special price on Persian pattern worth 50c now. . . . . **19c**

Any ladies' Shirt Waist in our store marked 40c, 50c, 65c or 75c in white, or fancy colored you take your choice, not a last year's waist in the store. Clearing sale price. . . . . **39c**

All 89c, 98c and \$1.00 Waists. . . . . **69c**

All \$1.25 and \$1.50 Waists. . . . . **98c**

Any \$1.50, \$1.69 or \$1.75 Waist, now. . . . . **\$1.19**

**Hinman Bros., Co.,**

All \$2.00 and \$2.25 Waists in white or colored. . . . . **\$1.48**

Choice of all white fancy short sleeve low neck Waists worth up to \$4.50, now our price. . . . . **\$2.39**

### Baby Summer Caps

Our line is large and to unload we have made special reductions on all. A big bargain in white mull caps worth 25c . . . . . **15c**

Extra fancy baby caps in white with Embroidery or Rouching trimming 25c value 39c, now. . . . . **25c**

Special cut prices on all fine summer caps, 39c, 49c, 65c, 89c and. . . . . **98c**



### Millinery

Prices cut in two. Our Millinery department bobbled last year's business because we had the styles and named the prices. Now we will cut all Pattern Hats and fine ready to wear hats just one-half former price to clean up the season's business. . . . . **\$3.50**

Untrimmed hats 98c to. . . . . **\$10.00**

Trimmed hats 98c to. . . . . **\$10.00**

Call and see the quality. Our prices the lowest.



### Ladies' Wrappers

We place on sale this week all fancy \$1.00 and \$1.25 wrappers. Choice patterns of Lawns, Percales and Dimities, all styles now. . . . . **89c**

100 Ladies' Percale Wrappers, 85c values, made of the best American Blue and Black calicos now. . . . . **69c**



### Men and Boys' Underwear

All 29c quality men's and boys' French Balbrigan Shirts and Drawers reduced to. . . . . **23c**

Elastic seam drill Drawers and French Balbrigan ribbed or plain Shirts, we offer choice of the better grades of men's Underwear, worth as high as 75c each. . . . . **47c**

We want you to call and compare prices and see quality, we name on dependable Merchandise, you will be amply paid for your trouble.

151 North Water Street, DECATUR, ILL.

### OLD CITIZENS CALLED.

Jonas Shoemaker Dies At Blue Mound

—M. R. Fesler of Argenta is Dead.

Jonas Shoemaker, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Blue Mound, died at his home in that village on Tuesday. He was a highly respected citizen and had held several local offices in the community where he had lived so long. The funeral was held on Thursday, the services being at the C. P. church, Rev. W. L. Bankson officiating. The deceased was a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows and both organizations attended the funeral.

Jonas Shoemaker was born in Lehigh county, Pa. on February 9, 1829. He removed to Ohio while a boy where he resided until 1866 when he moved to Blue Mound. He was married September 26, 1858 to Miss Harriet Mantzer. One son was born to them.

MOSES R. FESLER.

Died at his home in Argenta on Monday last and the funeral was held on Tuesday, being conducted by the Odd Fellows of which he had long been a member. Rev. S. N. Madden delivered the funeral sermon.

Moses R. Fesler was born, June 13, 1838; in Switzerland county, Indiana, and died at his home in Argenta, Ill., June 22, 1902, aged 64 years and 10 days. When ten years of age with





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Some Very Rare Bargains!

One Good Second Hand Upright Piano ..... \$125.00  
One Almost New Upright Piano regular price \$300. Will sell for ..... \$220.00  
Good Organs from \$5.00 up.  
Square Pianos from \$15.00 up to ..... \$75  
Cash or easy payments as you wish.

**Phillips  
Music Store.**  
149 E. Main St.  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

**We Have  
Cured :**

over 200 Cases of  
Rheumatism in the  
past two years. No  
Medicine required.  
Have cured

**95 per cent.**  
of cases treated and  
have testimonials  
from the best citizens  
in Decatur.

Write or call. For  
sale by all Druggists.

**Pifer's Mineral  
Plate Co.**

DECATUR, ILL.

Office Room 316  
Powers Building

DECATUR  
**HARD PLASTER CO**  
BOTH PHONES  
341-343 Wabash Ave

Buy your material from a  
practical plasterer. We show  
the best buildings and walks  
done with our material in the  
city within the past ten years.  
Any practical, up to date plas-  
terer will tell you you can't  
get a good job of fine plaster  
as of old. We handle the latest  
and best brands of hard plas-  
ter, lime, cement, plaster of  
Paris, fire clay and brick.

**J. H. OREN,**  
Proprietor

**HAVE  
YOU  
CORNS?**

Russian Corn Cure  
will remove them  
in a few days.

Sold only by  
**I. N. IRWIN  
& Co.**

NORTH END  
CENTRAL BLOCK

FOR SALE.

2 span of good work mules, kind and  
gentle, 1 brown light nose mule, 3 yrs.  
old, 23 registered cheviot sheep.  
MARION PARR,  
Hartsville, Ill.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Lesson of Today With Full Notes  
and Comments.

## SECOND QUARTER.

Apr. 6—Saul of Tarsus Converted.  
Acts 9:1-12.  
Apr. 12—Peter Aeneas and Dorcas.  
Acts 9:32-42.  
Apr. 20—Peter and Cornelius. Acts  
10:34-44.  
Apr. 27—Gentiles Received into the  
Church. Acts 11:4-15.  
May 4—The Church at Antioch in  
Syria. Acts 11:19-30.  
May 11—Peter Delivered from Pris-  
on. Acts 12:1-8.  
May 18—The Early Christian Mis-  
sionaries. Acts 13:1-12.  
May 25—Paul at Antioch in Pisidia.  
Acts 13:43-52.  
June 1—Paul at Lystra. Acts 14: 8-  
18.  
June 8—The Council at Jerusalem.  
Acts 15:23-33.  
June 15—Paul Crosses to Europe.  
Acts 18:9-18.  
June 22—Temperance Lesson. Rom.  
13:8-14.

## REVIEW.

In reviewing the progress accom-  
plished by the apostolic church down  
to the beginning of Paul's work in Eu-  
rope the two main stages are approx-  
imately indicated by the first and the  
second quarters, respectively. The  
first quarter's lessons took us from  
Pentecost to the conversion of Saul;  
the second quarter from the conversion  
of Saul to the middle of his second  
missionary journey. In the first period  
the center of attention is Jerusalem;  
in the second, to a certain extent, it  
is Antioch, though Jerusalem retains  
its primacy as the first seat of Chris-  
tianity. In the first period the lead-  
ing person is Peter, in the second Paul.  
In the first section the second person  
in importance is John, in the second it  
is Barnabas. In the first section the  
gospel is preached to the Jews, in the  
second to the Gentiles. In the first  
section Christianity remains, in many  
particulars, an apparent outgrowth  
from Judaism, its disciples and teach-  
ers retaining their allegiance to Jew-  
ish customs and tradition; in the sec-  
ond, under the influence of Paul, the  
universality of Christianity is perceiv-  
ed and insisted upon, in the face of de-  
termined opposition from a conserva-  
tive Jewish-Christian party at Jeru-  
salem.

Probably no better outline can be  
found for a review of these lessons in  
Acts than a geographical one. With an  
outline map let the journeys of the  
apostles be traced, noting the events  
which occurred at each point. This  
is better than using dates, for the dates  
of this period are very uncertain. It is  
to be remembered that during the  
years while Peter and Paul were do-  
ing the work recorded in the Acts,  
many unknown disciples, scattered by  
persecution, were preaching the gospel  
not only throughout Palestine but in  
neighboring lands. The thread which  
is traced for us by the writer of Acts  
is indeed, so far as we can judge, the  
main thread of the wonderful history;  
but scores of collateral lines of mis-  
sion history have been lost to us for-  
ever, save as they are hinted and sug-  
gested by tradition. Great as was the  
work of Paul, Christianity was not  
spread by him alone, nor by any two  
or three men. It was spread by a  
great army of humble disciples, led by  
the Spirit of God, who bore witness  
wherever they went to the simple facts  
of their own knowledge and experience  
concerning the Messiah, the risen  
Christ.

Next to the stirring events of this  
early apostolic history, with its mira-  
cles and heroic deeds and hairbreadth  
escapes, the most interesting phase of  
the narrative is the picture it affords  
of the early Christian churches. This  
too comes nearest to our own needs.  
We are freshly impressed, as we study,  
with the intensity and vividness of  
their faith, with the earnestness which  
made them put Christ first in their  
lives, with their reliance upon the  
scriptures, with their unsurpassed lib-  
erality, with their grave temptations  
and their struggles against them;  
with their failures retrieved and their  
victories repeated; with their strong  
hold on the unseen and their earnest  
expectation of heaven and the sight of  
Jesus. How far we, who suppose our-  
selves to hold the same fundamental  
truths, have traveled from that primi-  
tive fervor and wonderful fruitfulness  
is only too evident.

It is a pleasing, but often a deceiv-  
ing occupation to dwell upon the sim-  
ilarity of our doctrines to those held  
in primitive days; for doctrine means  
little save in so far as it is the out-  
growth of life and is itself worked over  
into new and progressive life; and the  
average of present-day Christianity, or  
let us say of present day Baptist  
Christianity to be specific, is hardly  
nineteen centuries ahead of that of the  
churches that Peter and Paul served.  
They had, indeed, grave sins and gross  
weaknesses which are exceptional to-  
day; but they had great graces and a  
high level of endurance and heroism  
which can scarcely be matched in our  
time unless we turn our minds more  
upon Christianity as a life, which is  
mainly concerned with every day prob-  
lems met in the light of the kingdom  
of heaven, and less upon Christianity  
as a theory which one is to accept or  
to reject. That is the same thing as  
saying that what we want is to let the  
Spirit of God guide our daily living,  
as the early Christians and the saints  
of all ages have been willing to do, and  
found blessedness therein.

Next lesson: "The Giving of Min-  
na." Ex. 16:4-15.

The only reason some men wear  
spring overcoats is to show others  
they can afford it.

## Monell's Romantic Career.

The simple announcement, recently  
made in the newspapers, of the election  
of A. Monell as president of the Inter-  
national Nickel company, gives the  
climax to a striking business romance.  
The International Nickel company was  
recently organized with a capital of  
\$38,000,000 by Charles M. Schwab and  
others.

Mr. Monell is only 23 years old, but  
it is said he is to have a salary of  
\$20,000, and an interest in the profits  
amounting to \$40,000 more, thus mak-  
ing an annual income of \$60,000.

In 1893 a slender lad walked into the  
office of Mayor Gilroy in the New York  
city hall. He talked with Mr. Gilroy  
for a few minutes, and then, sad and  
dejected, went out. The mayor looked  
after him regretfully a moment and  
said to his secretary:

"Do you see that young fellow? He  
is Judge Monell's son. He came in  
here to get a job; said he would take  
anything. But there was nothing I  
could give him."

A few years before young Monell's  
father had been a prominent figure in  
local politics. The son of one who  
sat on the supreme bench of New York  
state, he had found preferment very  
early. He was a lawyer in good prac-  
tice, a civil justice, and counsel to the  
sheriff, a place worth in itself \$8,000 or  
\$10,000 a year. He died very sudden-  
ly and it was found that he had left  
absolutely no provision for his widow  
and family.

Young Ambrose, the son, managed  
somehow to finish his college course  
and then, on the strength of his father's  
services to the Democratic party,  
he sought the place which Mr. Gilroy  
was unable to give him. After his fail-  
ure to secure a political job he disap-  
peared from New York and was not  
again heard of in the circles where his  
father had been so prominent.

He made his way to Pittsburgh and  
applied to Mr. Charles M. Schwab for  
a position in the Carnegie company.  
He brought no endorsements or refer-  
ences. He simply said he wanted to  
work and would do anything.

Mr. Schwab, who was always quick  
to recognize energy, gave him a po-  
sition as a laborer. In seven years he  
worked his way up until he was the  
chief metallurgist of the Carnegie  
company. He had been in the works  
for years before any one knew that he  
was a college graduate, or that his  
grandfather had been a justice of the  
supreme court of New York.

When the International Nickel com-  
pany was formed Mr. Schwab picked  
him out as the man who was to be in  
supreme control of its affairs, though  
he is only a boy in years.

Try the new remedy for costiveness,  
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tab-  
lets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25  
cents. For sale by all druggists.

## CONCERT TODAY.

The Goodman Band Will be at The  
Turner Park.

At the Turner Park this afternoon  
and evening the Goodman Fourth Reg-  
iment band will give a concert [The  
concert will commence at 3 p. m. and  
continue until 10 p. m. There could be  
no more pleasant way to spend an af-  
ternoon and evening than by listening  
to the music furnished by this excel-  
lent organization. The public gener-  
ally is invited to attend. The program  
follows:

March, selected.  
Overture, "Rosamunde,"—Fr. Schu-  
bert.

"Love's Young Dream," Morceau ele-  
gant—Chas. Puerner.

Waltz, "A Dream of Heaven,"—A.  
Bauer.

Selection from Foxy Quiller, De  
Koven.

"Joy to the World," Grand Sacred  
Potpourri.—C. L. Barnhouse.

"Sesame" an Arabian Intermezzo.—  
R. A. King.

La Morsaria, Danse Antique.—Theo.  
Morse.

Selection from the "Chaperons"—L.  
Witmark.

Moon Moths, (Three Melodies)—A.  
Kussner.

A Lesson in Flirtation, Caprice,  
from the Strollers, by L. Englander.

Robt. Walter, director.

## THIS PLAN COSTS LITTLE MONEY.

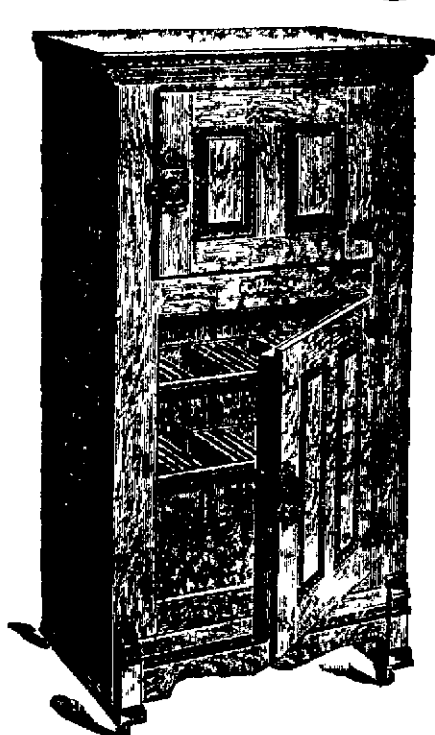
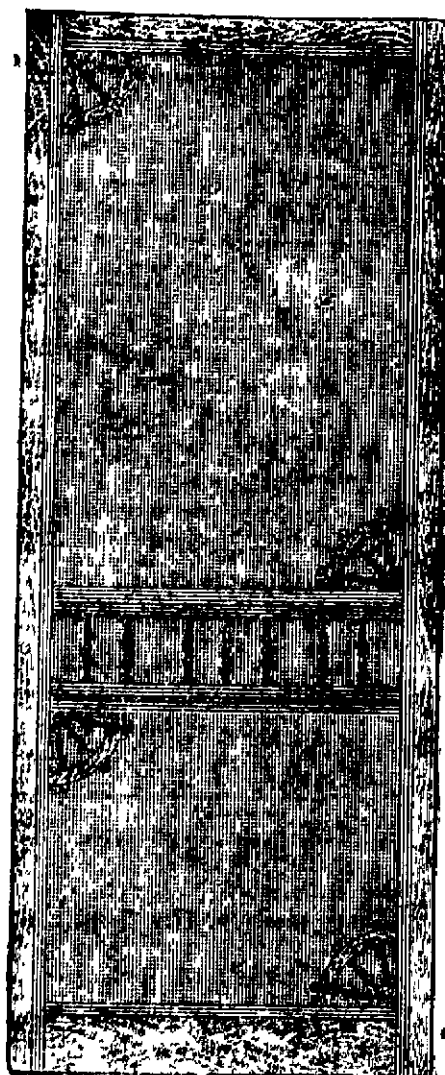
Stock Man Says Prevention is Better  
Than Cure Remedy is Simple.

James T. Mason, of Louisiana, Mo.,  
in an article in the St. Louis Journal of  
Agriculture, says:

"I have not, in the last ten years  
raised a calf with any appearance of  
a horn, by using a simply and inex-  
pensive remedy. Five cents worth of  
caustic potash will destroy the pores  
of the bone which causes the horn to  
grow for the animal's protection. The  
potash may be either in the stick or  
liquid form; if the latter use a rag  
wrapped on a stick. Take a pair of  
shears and clip the hair from the sharp  
part of the bone before the button of  
horn makes its appearance, then rub  
the part not larger than the size of a  
quarter or half dollar until the hair  
slips off and as near half through the  
skin as possible, but not to make it  
bleed. The skin dries and no matter  
is discharged so the film won't bother  
it in warm weather. I will guaran-  
tee that the horn will never appear.  
The younger the calf the easier it is  
done. I generally apply it before it is  
a week old. With five cents worth I  
have dehorned half a dozen. The com-  
mon concentrated lye is just as good  
as anything. No cattle raiser need go  
to the expense of buying patent reme-  
dies."

Lard for pastry should be used as  
hard as it can be cut with a knife. It  
should be cut through the flour, not  
rubbed.

# C. M. Barnett Hardware Co.



Are you going to  
buy a refrigerator?  
Do not fail to see the

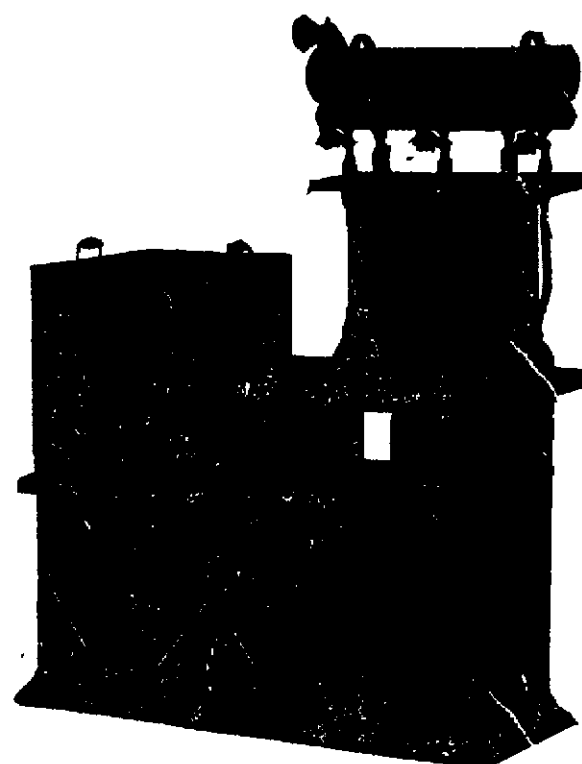
**HURD**

## NEXT WEEK ONLY

1	Qt. Lightning Freezer	\$1.25
2	Qt. " "	1.50
3	Qt. " "	1.75
4	Qt. " "	2.25
6	Qt. " "	2.75
8	Qt. " "	3.75

We carry Freezers up to and includ-  
ing 20 quarts.

**We sell  
Hammocks, too,  
\$1.25 to \$5.00**

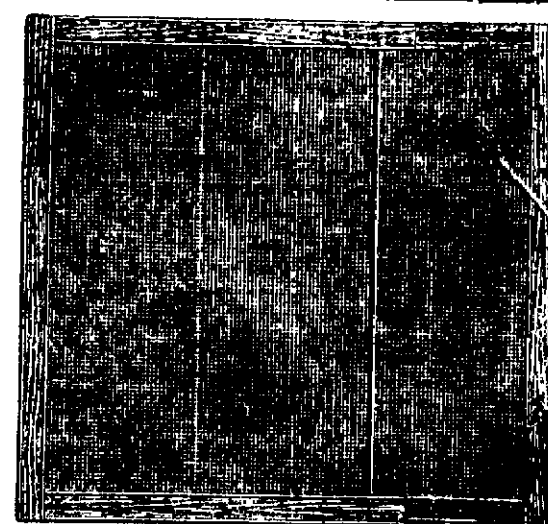


The CRESCENT is  
something modern in Gaso-  
line Stoves; if you see one  
you will have nothing else.

**\$16.20 to \$21.00**

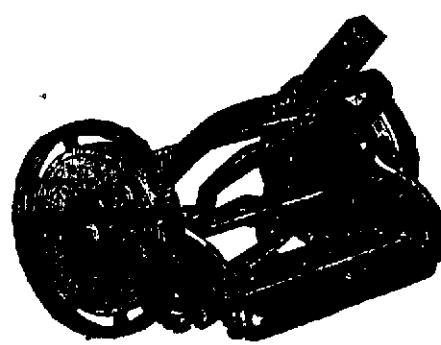
**MONEY BACK IF  
NOT SATISFIED**

2 Burner Cabinet Jr. Gas Stove  
for ..... \$ 3.50  
3 Burner for ..... 4.50  
Oven for ..... 1.25 to 2.50



Now is the time to put  
up Screen Doors and Win-  
dows.

**DOORS FROM 85c to 1.75  
WINDOWS 20c to 45c**



14-inch Monarch 2.75. 16-inch Monarch 3.00  
14-inch F. & N. Standard 4.25. 16-inch 4.50  
14-inch High Arm 6.00. 16-in. High Arm 6.50  
18-inch High Arm ..... \$7.00

We have ordered about 75 Lawn Mowers already this  
season, but to make the balance move quickly will make the  
following prices.

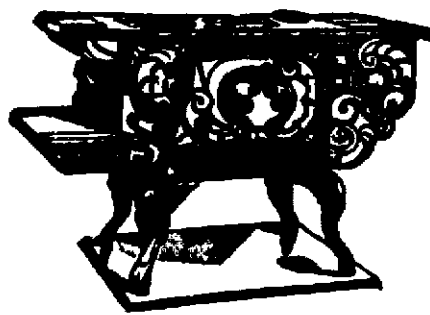
Ball Bearing, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00.

Everything as Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

**C. M. BARNETT HARDWARE CO., The Old Corner Hardware Store**



**Your Credit is good at  
People's Outfitting Co.  
Cheapest Place in the City**

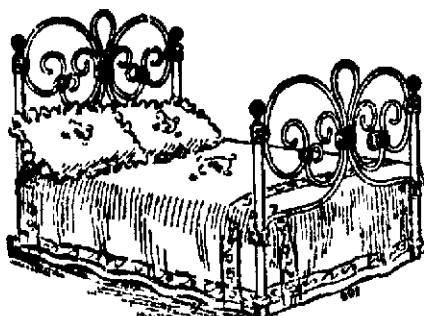


**Cook Stove  
\$9.50  
Gasoline Stove  
\$3.49**

**Iron Beds \$2.49**

Easy payments to all

240-248 E. Main Street  
**C. F. BACHMAN,  
Proprietor**



## Cooking is a Delight



and no longer a burden when gas is utilized as fuel. This is the greatest boon yet given to the cook or housewife. With it roasting, baking, broiling, stewing, poaching, toasting and boiling are a pleasure and all the disagreeable features of cooking are removed.

**DECATUR GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**

124 South Water Street.



**TRUTH**

In a Nutshell.

**NOT ALL DISEASES CAN BE CURED.**

Those claiming to cure everything are quacks unworthy of belief. I profess to cure curable diseases and make comfortable many suffering from incurable diseases.

I base my ability upon: (1) The extensive hospital and private practice experience; (2) am a graduate of four colleges and practice four systems—viz.: OSTEOPATHY, MEDICINE, ELECTRICITY and BATH-DIET SYSTEMS; (3) I have spent a small fortune in buying secret systems which are eminent successes; (4) my office is one of the best equipped in the state; have one of the largest and best static X-ray machines made; best German microscope made; and all other up-to-date appliances. Inspect other physicians' equipment and see if I suffer by comparison.

By skilled attainments in these different systems I have been able to restore hundreds that could not have been otherwise. Ask my patients as to my curative ability. Four years' residence in

Decatur. If you have a stubborn, chronic case, allow me to diagnose it. I have bought several famous secret systems in European cities and can absolutely guarantee to CURE Rupture, Gout, Piles, and many Facial Blemishes. Ask some of those happily freed from these slavish vices. Space forbids enumeration of diseases but I venture the statement that if you consult me you'll never regret it.

If you have Bladder, Kidney, Stomach, Spinal, Rheumatism, Blood or Nervous Diseases, and want a cure, I am the doctor you are looking for.

**LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR** and **LOSS OF** cured, and not simply temporarily stimulated. Throw away belts and free samples that at best only temporarily stimulate you and aggravate the real condition.

I guarantee to cure most cancers and remove superfluous hair and many facial blemishes.

Outside patients please write. Free consultation and X-ray examination.

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## BAKING OF BREAD

Helen Atwater Talks About the Temperature and the Oven and Stale Bread.

### SOME OF THE IMPERFECTIONS.

And the Things That Cause Them and How to Guard Against Them.

Following are extracts from farmers' bulletin No. 112, issued by the United States department of agriculture, by Helen W. Atwater:

Bread goes into the oven a heavy uniform mass and comes out a light body of increased volume. The crumb of course heats more slowly than the outside; indeed, the moisture which it contains prevents its temperature from rising much above the boiling point of water (212 degrees Fahrenheit). When first put in the oven the yeast continues working but a temperature of 155 degrees kills it. The gas in the dough, however, still expands, and forcing its way outward, enlarges the loaf and gives it a spongy appearance. The gluten becomes stiffened by the heat, so that even after the gas in the bubble-like pores has escaped the walls retain their shape. The starch granules and perhaps the protein compounds undergo certain chemical changes which render them more digestible.

#### The Crust.

Meanwhile the crust is becoming hard and dark; the heat changes its starch into stiff gum and sugar and dries out the moisture; the brown color is due to chemical changes known as "caramelization." Of course the proportion of crust to crumb varies with the size of the loaf. The per cent of crust was found to vary from 44.5 in a loaf weighing 398 grams to 28.8 per cent in a loaf weighing 1,998 grams.

#### Preventing Quick Crust.

The heat in the oven should not be too great, especially at first, or the outside of the bread will harden too quickly and the interior will not be done before the crust is thick and dark; further, the gas expanding the crumb will be unable to escape through the crust and will lift up the latter, leaving great holes beneath it. To prevent too rapid formation of the crust bakers often moisten the tops of their loaves before putting them into the oven, or have devices for passing steam over them during the baking. The steam also changes some of the starch into a kind of gum on the top of the loaf and gives it the shiny look so often seen in Vienna bread. The same effect can be produced by moistening the top of the loaf just before it is taken from the oven. If his oven is not equally heated throughout, a baker usually puts his small loaves into the hottest part at first, as the crumb of these bakes more quickly and is in less danger of being underdone. When these are baked the larger loaves, whose crumb has baked gradually in the cooler parts, are moved into the warmer place and their crust is quickly hardened. In some large ovens the temperature is gradually raised during baking; especially in this the case in the aerated bread factories.

#### Temperature of Oven.

The temperature of an oven and the time required for baking depend upon the size of the loaves. Small biscuits or rolls can stand a much hotter oven and quicker baking than large loaves, which must be heated slowly and long. For ordinary purposes a baker heats his oven 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit and lets a pound loaf bake an hour or an hour and a quarter; small rolls perhaps half an hour. An experienced cook can tell when the oven is hot enough by putting the hand in, but a pyrometer, as a thermometer for measuring high temperatures is called, makes a much safer guide for an ordinary person.

#### Cooling.

On being taken from the oven bread should be placed on slats or sieves so that the air can circulate about it until it is thoroughly cooled. By that time all the gas and steam which are likely to escape have done so, and the bread may be put away. Some housekeepers wrap their hot bread in cloths, but this is not advisable, not only because it makes the bread "taste of the cloth," but also because it shuts the steam up in the loaf and makes it damp and clammy—an excellent medium for cultivating mold.

#### Stale Bread.

Good fresh bread has a crisp crust which breaks with a snap and an elastic crumb which springs back into shape after being pressed with the finger. Before bread is a day old, however, its texture has changed; its crust has become softer and tougher, while the inside seems dry and crumbly, the bread is "growing stale" as we say. This was formerly supposed to be due simply to the drying of the bread, but as the loss of water is found by experiment to be comparatively slight, some other explanation is necessary. Bontoux maintains that the apparent dryness is due to a shifting of the moisture from the crumb to the crust. When first taken from the oven the dry crust cools quickly but the moist crumb retains its heat much longer. As gradually, however, its temperature falls to that of the surrounding atmosphere, its moisture tends to distill outward, leaving a comparatively dry crumb and moist crust.

Common experience shows that if the stale bread is put into the oven for a

few minutes it regains something of its fresh consistency—a crisp crust and moist crumb. This fact would be explained by the reverse of Professor Bontoux's proposition; that is, the moisture is driven back into the crumb. Such warmed over bread lacks the elasticity of the fresh loaf, and its interior crumbles as easily as before it was reheated. This is supposed to be because the starch has undergone a chemical change.

#### Imperfections.

One of the most common and dangerous faults in bread is heaviness and sogginess. This may be caused by the use of cheap flours, poor in gluten, which can not absorb all the water put into the dough, or, to state it in another way, by the use of too much water in proportion to the flour; but too little or too poor yeast; or by insufficient kneading, rising, or baking. Heavy bread is popularly considered one of the most indigestible of foods. When chewed it rolls itself into solid lumps, which give the saliva and gastric juices very little chance to work upon them. Occasionally the crumb of fresh bread breaks when cut, instead of separating cleanly under the knife. According to Jago harsh dry flours, not sufficiently fermented, may be the cause of this, or the dough may have lost its tenacity by being overworked.

#### Large Holes and Mold.

Another common fault in bread, especially in bakers' bread, is a crumb full of large, irregular holes, instead of the small even pores which it should show. These occur in overkneaded or overraised dough, or if they are found just below the crust they mean that the oven was too hot and that the crust formed before the carbon dioxide had finished expanding.

Not infrequently, especially in damp weather, mold forms on the outside, or even in the inside of bread. Mold, like yeast, is a minute plant whose spores (or seeds) are floating about everywhere in the air, ready to settle down and grow, wherever they find a moist, suitable home for themselves. The best practical way to protect bread from them is to keep it in a dry air-tight box.

#### Sour Bread.

But all these faults seem insignificant compared to that dread of all bakers, sour bread. This is due to lactic acid, or, in the worst cases, butyric acid, given off by undesirable bacteria in their growth. A little acid is not necessarily harmful, but when the acidity is very pronounced or even accompanied by putrefaction (developed in company with butyric acid) then something is radically wrong. Possibly the vessels in which the bread was made were not thoroughly cleaned after the last using and some of the undesirable bacteria got into the dough from them; or perhaps the yeast contained an undue proportion of these bacteria; or, if the latter were found only in normal quantities, possibly the yeast itself was weak and quickly exhausted. The trouble may be due to the fact that the dough was allowed to stand too long after mixing, the yeast ceased working, and the dangerous bacteria which grow best in the presence of acetic acid, such as occurs after alcoholic fermentation has ceased, had gotten the upper hand. If none of these things are at fault, the undesirable bacteria may have come from the flour itself. Such cases are fortunately very rare, and if a baker guards against all other dangers he is pretty sure to make sweet bread.

If bread grows sour with age it has probably caught the undesirable bacteria from the air, just as it catches mold. Very rarely, however, bread perfectly sweet at first grows sour before the bacteria in the air have a chance to get to it. The only possible explanation for this is that the bacteria have managed to survive the baking and are growing luxuriantly in undisputed possession of the good things in the bread.

#### More English Wit.

Recently while in England, an American woman was talking with a young Englishman, who was full of enthusiasm for life on a California ranch. He had never seen California, nor America for that matter, but knew he should prefer ranching to the glove business, that being his present occupation.

"Think of the freedom, the open air! Aw, I am sure I should like it immensely, you know."

"That might be true," replied the American woman, "but there are two sides to the case. If you wanted to make your farm a success, you would have to begin at the beginning. A successful farmer must first be an apprentice at the business, just as a mechanic or a merchant must be."

She then described what farm work means, dwelling at length upon the drudgery attending it, and citing an instance of an English acquaintance of hers, who, like this young man, was unacquainted with farm life or farm work. She closed with, "as a consequence of his inability to perform hard manual labor, at the end of the second day he was 'fired.'"

The young enthusiast gazed at her wonderingly for a moment and made no reply. The subject was dropped for the time, but was resumed a few days later during another conversation. Well," laughed the woman, "I hope I haven't entirely dampened your enthusiasm. You see, I wanted to show you that life on a California farm has its practical side, although ideal in many respects. Do you think you would be willing to endure the labor and drudgery—old novices must experience?"

"Aw," exclaimed the English friend, "after what you said the other day, I'm afraid I might be shot, you know."

## Straw Hats

in new

## Braids

Latest patterns in

## Hot Weather Shirts



Homespun, Flannel, Serges

## Coat and Pant Outfits

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## Cheap Charley

Reliable Clothing

## STRAW HAT CLEANER

**MAKES A STRAW HAT LOOK LIKE NEW**

A Straw Hat can be cleaned in a few minutes.  
Easy. Effective. Quick.

**PRICE 10 CENTS**

## WEST'S DRUG STORE

LINCOLN SQUARE

#### Miss Roosevelt's Chafing-Dish.

The simplicity of the life led by the Roosevelt family was demonstrated shortly after they moved into the White House by an incident in which Miss Alice Roosevelt figured. She was the guest of honor at a social function where the chafing-dish was the chief instrument of entertainment. Her hostess noticed that Miss Alice hovered about the chafing-dish with every evidence of keen interest.

"It's wonderful what these chafing-dishes will do, isn't it?" the hostess remarked by way of opening up conversation on the subject.

"Perfectly wonderful," replied the young White House lady with enthusiasm. "Wouldn't I just like to take one of them home and show it to the kids! I know they'd be tickled to death."



## When the Eagle Screams

on the Fourth you want to feel as if you were prepared for the day with a stylish, cool, elegant suit of serge, Scotch homespun at \$20 and \$25 to enjoy the day in either city or country. If you are not prepared already for sultry weather come in and inspect our fine stock of suitings and let us make you a suit that fits and that is as well as you can get in the world.

**SAMUEL WOOD,**

Merchant Tailor,

715 NORTH WATER ST



# The Glorious Fourth



Only comes once a year, but there are so many incidents on day that it is well it doesn't come oftener. But let all enjoy it and, if you lose an eye or an ear or the children have a finger or thumb injured we have everything for healing and relieving pain in Mulemets, arnica, witch hazel and salves, as well as lin, cotton and bandages. You will find anything you want in the line of drugs at

**KING'S  
...DRUG STORE...**

## Picnic Posponed!

We claim to be using the Purest supplies the markets offer in connection with the most skilled Labor in trying to accomplish our purpose.

We will always have your trade if You try as hard as We to get your money's worth.

**Decatur Model Laundry Co.**  
147 SOUTH WATER STREET.

TOM REED'S YALLER DOG.

Ex-Speaker Tells of the Trouble the Canine Caused Him.  
The last time the Honorable Thomas B. Reed made a flying trip to his old home in Portland, Maine, an admiring friend wanted to give him a fancy-bred dog for his New York home.  
"Wa-ah!" drawled Mr. Reed leaning back and surveying his friend humorously. "I appreciate the self-sacrifice that prompted that offer, but I will confidently inform you that I went out of the dog business at about the time I left Congress. I went into it involuntarily—the dog business I mean—and I came out of both Congress and the dog business because I wanted to. I made money by both steps.  
"When I was speaker of the House of Representatives I noticed all at once that a yaller dog used to sit at the edge of the sidewalk at a certain place on Pennsylvania Avenue and eye me with much more deference than was displayed at that time by any of the House Democrats. The dog made no open overtures toward acquaintance, but I was feeling so sort of lonesome at that time—you recollect the reasons I had—I just commenced a flirtation with that dog. He had dispensed with his tail—a few thousand years behind us humans in that, to be sure, nevertheless exhibiting a canine progress that appealed to me. One ear lopped down and completely covered an eye. But the other ear stuck up straight, and the general effect as a mingled air of sprightliness and subtlety that attracted me. I cultivated that yaller dog.  
"Then the yaller dog began to cultivate me. At first he picked himself off the sidewalk when I passed and followed me at a discreet distance. He would stop at the door of the Capitol. But as the flirtation grew warmer he took to pursuing me even to the cloak-room. There he would ensconce himself between me and eye the assemblage with a sort of mixed expression. When a man came along to shake hands with me the yaller dog didn't know whether to arise and defend me or waggle his ear in token of associative amity. He had evidently been brought up to suspect that worst of every one.  
"One day a Southern member of effusive temperament rushed up to me to congratulate me on something and the yaller dog projected himself through the air and tasted the Southern gentleman with relish. After that I tried to discourage the attentions of the yaller dog, but you know how it is when any one gets really in love with you! Why that yaller dog's jealousy got to be so frantic that he didn't want any one to address me. Members of Congress were thinking of procuring stilts in order to hold conferences with me.  
"And then the yaller dog insisted on coming in to see me preside. When-

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Heads, Each..... 3c

20-cent Roasted  
**PEABERRY COFFEE**

Monday 2 lbs for - - - 25c

Fresh Salted  
Peanuts per lb  
10c

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, \$1 bottles 79c.

Schepp's Coconut, 10c packages 5c.

# The Arcade

Geo. W. Childs  
Cigars

Monday 8c each or nine for - - - 25c

One Package  
Norka Malted Oats  
And one package  
Shredded Wheat Biscuit  
Both for 25c

## New Potatoes

Home-grown fresh stock, per peck..... 25c

Fine Granulated Sugar  
10 lbs. for 47c  
Delivered Only With Other Goods

## Malted Oats Served Free all This Week

Potted Ham or Tongue, per can only..... 5c

Deviled Ham or Tongue, per can..... 5c

Ham or Veal Loaf, 1-2-lb cans only..... 10c

Domestic Oil Sardines, per can only..... 5c

Imported Oil Sardines, per can..... 10c

Mustard Sardines, large cans, 3 cans for..... 25c

Underwood's Sardines, not ling finer packed, per can..... 11c

Armour's Chipped Beef, 1-2-lb cans only..... 15c

Alaska Salmon, 1 lb cans..... 10c

Richelieu Tomato Catsup, the finest made per bottle..... 15c

Japan Tea for making ice tea, per lb..... 25c

Lemons, fine waxed fruit, per dozen..... 25c

New Beets, fine large bunches, 2 bunches for..... 5c

Saratoga Chip Potatoes, crisp and tender, per lb..... 25c

Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 2 double sheets for..... 5c

Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate, 15c bottles only..... 11c

Tomato Catsup, pint bottles, screw top, only..... 10c

Fresh Celery, fine Michigan stock, 3 bunches for 10c

Bulk Lump Starch, Splendid goods, 6 pounds for 25c

Hire's Root Beer, 25c bottles 18c.

ever, there would be any great disturbance the word would go 'round: "Oh, that? That's Reed's dog trying to lick the dor tenders." I divorced the canine finally, but it was in bloody fashion—the same as divorce methods are practiced in the Uganda country. But I did it by proxy and it cost me ten dollars.

"My dear friend, I appreciate your dog offer, but I must decline. If I afford a dog the least provocation he immediately develops such an ardent and consuming infatuation for me that it proves fatal. I am one of those marked unfortunates doomed to pass through life without the consoling companionship of a Platonic canine."

### No Loss of Time.

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday to threshers that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth, Oklahoma. As will be seen by the above the threshers were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. For sale by all druggists.

### Origin of Trousers.

Something like a century ago trousers "came in" as the result of drink and may be said to owe their origin to old world royalty, which in those days ate and especially drank very heavily and was consequently afflicted with gout and other maladies of a character to swell the leg. Knee breeches and stockings—so dear not only to the early presidents of the United States and to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but likewise to the old Puritan element of America—were scarcely suitable for swollen limbs, even if they belonged to the appointed of the Lord, and the result was that George IV., as prince regent; his brothers, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland and Sussex; the French princes, who afterward reigned as Louis XVIII, Charles X., and Louis Philippe; King Frederick William III., of Prussia and many other equally illustrious personages adopted the modern form of pantaloons, which was at the time a source of no end of ridicule and entertainment to Gilray and to the other caricaturists.

A burst of applause blows the amateur actor up like a toy balloon.

## Sermonettes For Sunday Gleaned From All Faiths

**EDUCATION.**—Education is the watchword of the hour.—Rev. E. W. Caswell, Methodist, New York.

**THE CHURCH.**—If the people will not come to church, the church must go to the people.—Rev. Dr. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SALVATION.**—Salvation does not come out of memory. It is the fair child of faith and hope.—Rev. Dr. Harris, Universalist, Worcester, Mass.

**JUSTICE.**—Religion and love will get small headway until justice arrives.—Justice industrially and socially.—Rev. D. N. Beach, Congregationalist, Denver, Colo.

**CHARACTER.**—Character will carve its signature anywhere. A radiant countenance comes from communion with God.—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

**PERSONAL TOUCH.**—If we would win men for God we must place ourselves in personal touch with our fellow-men.—Rev. M. P. Kikes, Baptist, Baltimore, Md.

**PURITY.**—Purity of the heart makes purity of life. We can keep evil thoughts from occupying our hearts.—Rev. Dr. Monk, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

**SUCCESS IN LIFE.**—Success in life we all wish to attain—but obtain this success with honor! Let honor, not money, be our motto.—Bishop Burgess, Episcopalian, New York.

**LIVE GREAT LIVES.**—There could be no obligation upon us to live great lives if such lives were dependant upon things beyond our choice and control.—Rev. C. Woolfkin, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FIGHT OUR BATTLES.**—We must fight our battles as those who are conscious of the near presence of the hosts of God. Prayer will bring us help to surmount difficulties.—Rev. E. White, Episcopalian, Worcester, Mass.

**DOING ITS WORK.**—If the church were doing its work it would not be on the hunt for novel doctrines; neither would there be so much room for perplexity and despair.—Rev. J. Henderson, Mission, Chicago, Ill.

**SELF-DENIAL.**—One can not obey the commands of Jesus Christ except by first considering the needs of his fellowmen and then striving to meet those needs and this necessitates constant self-denial.—Rev. Dr. Moffat, Presbyterian, Washington, Pa.

**HARD TO BE UNDERSTOOD.**—In proportion as any subject is great and comprehensive it will have in it things hard to be understood. Christianity,

simple and clear as it is, is liable to be beset by plausible objections.—Rev. Dr. Sprecher, Cleveland, Ohio.

**GOSPEL CRUSADE.**—The great American revival needed today is an earnest, enthusiastic, land-wide Gospel crusade to the toiling millions. These people are getting their eyes open. They think, they read, they reason.—Rev. Dr. Coyle, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

**A SPIRITUAL EDUCATION.**—Ignorance is man's only devil and intelligence is his savior. The trouble with man is he knows too much this is not so. What he needs is a spiritual education, for his life is too negative.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Spiritualist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A CHRISTIAN STATE.**—I do not believe in a church-governed state or a state-governed church. I do believe in a Christian church and a Christian state. A Christian should be willing to pay his debts of duty to the state by serving it.—Rev. Dr. Bacon, Indianapolis, Ind.

**MORAL DISORDER.**—It appears that there is in the social organism of the human race some sort of moral disorder. The Bible calls this sin. The result of this is decay, disintegration and disaster. The history of the human race is filled with the story of this sin.—Rev. Dr. Beattie, Louisville, Ky.

**CHURCH UNITED.**—If the church were united we could make a tremendous onslaught on the sins of today. Give me any reason why these should be a church and that is the reason why it should be united. No argument, no reasoning, could convince me that anything for which Jesus prayed is not both desirable and expedient.—Rev. J. E. Pounds, Akron, Ohio.

**VALUE OF THE SOUL.**—The gain of earth goes no farther than the grave and the treasures of earth have no purchasing power in heaven. The value of the soul is inestimable. It costs infinite love to redeem us, and the Redeemer says we shall profit most if we follow him, for our soul is so precious we can give nothing in exchange for it.—Rev. George Adams, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GIFTS OF GOD.**—Our physical traits or mental endowment, are gifts of God, and the same thing is true of the moral virtue we may possess. The excellences of natural disposition are bestowed by the grace of God, and in these, as well as in character itself, we see colors as diverse as the tints of a rainbow.—Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Presbyterian, New York.

**CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALITY.** The church must stand, not only for intel-

lectual honesty, but for a Christian spirituality. I say Christian, because we have spiritualities and spiritualities. We have the spirituality of principle promulgated by Oriental faiths, and we have the spirituality of the social order.—Rev. G. E. Cunningham, Universalist, Kansas City, Mo.

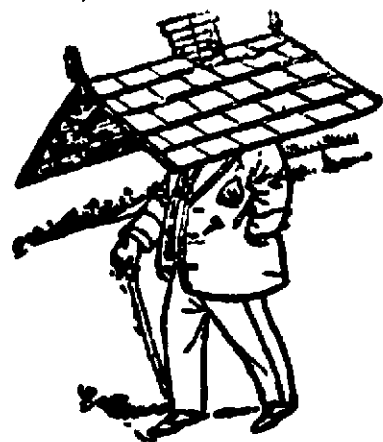
**REDEMPTION AND DUTY.**—Jesus Christ was the one totally complete, fully furnished man. And because this is so, we should recognize the dangerous error that is committed when one or a few of his words are made to represent his whole mind in the great matters of redemption and duty. Consider his utterance respecting the moral condition of human nature.—Rev. J. L. Withrow, Congregationalist, Boston, Massachusetts.

**THE WORDS OF CHRIST.**—The words of Christ have a permanent and an abiding interest throughout the world. They are as true and as convincing as they were a thousand years ago, and will be as convincing and vital a thousand years hence as they are today. Kingdoms and empires may change, science may startle the world by its discoveries, but the word of the Lord abideth forever.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore, Md.

**CHIEF FACT.**—The chief fact about any nation is its religion. The measure of the energy of faith is also the measure of the energy of national life. Ignorance is not the mother of devotion, nor of anything else that is worthful. The intelligent conscience is the true power that makes for permanent national life. This intelligent conscience is to a large extent given by our Sunday schools.—Rev. Dr. Hull, Baptist, Brooklyn, New York.

**IMMORTALITY.**—Immortality? What is there to die? This physical vesture, that is all. What is there to live? The soul, the man who sleeps for a short time, but who like his Lord, shall rise the third day. And how shall he live? In his spiritual body, into the full use and freedom of which he shall now come. It shall be no unreal, ghostly life, but more than ever a perfectly embodied life.—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Swedenborgian, New York City.

**STUDY THE BIBLE.**—The real art of reading once learned, its laws understood and observed, man will no longer have an abnormal craving for the new, but in the old and tested, the standard books of the world, he will find his dearest friends, ministering happiness unto him. And if there is a draught richer from that sacred fountain to which we are led by the reading of the immortal, imperishable, eternal book, the Word of God.—Rev. L. A. Lindenmuth, Presbyterian, Akron, O.



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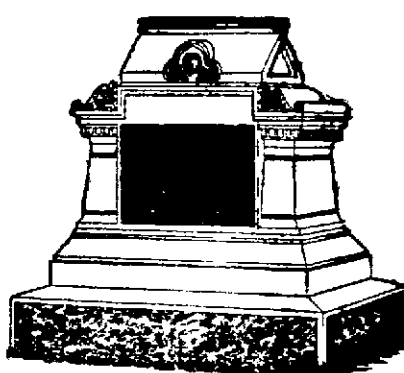
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# JULY MAGAZINES--BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

There are three big modern printing telegraph systems each with its special field of usefulness. The moving that they are destined to effect in telegraph wires is enormous. They do more than double, and in some cases more than treble, as much work as the quadruplex over the same wire. In other words, they make one wire do as much as two or three are now doing. They will therefore save \$40,000 or \$70,000 on a single circuit between New York and Chicago, and similarly, in proportion to the distance, between other large centers of population. Whether they will save much labor seems to be doubtful, but the work required will be much less skillful and not nearly so exhausting. They are all excessively complicated, and they cost several thousand dollars per set to construct. Hence they are only available for service between large cities where there is a sufficient volume of telegraph business to make it worth while employing them.—Donald Murray, in *Everybody's Magazine*.

Evidently the world is not "too much with" the dwellers in the Molave Desert, California. The miners there are as thrifty for news of the doings of civilization as the arid sands about them for the rains of the coast beyond the imprisoning hills. A gentleman who has just returned from that region, writes *The Literary Digest* as follows:

"At the mine we found the men a little short of literature, and each one of our party agreed to send them a periodical, suggesting some of the current magazines. Their first choice out of the whole bunch was *The Literary Digest*. This speaks well for the class of men we have got at these mines. They like to keep in touch with the current events of the day, and think they can do it better through this periodical than any other."

While it may not "speak as well for the class of men," another report coming from Canada which relates to the popularity of *The Literary Digest* among prisoners of the Kingston, Ontario, penitentiary, certainly speaks well of the character of their reading, and the prospect of their becoming good and useful citizens when they emerge into the outer world. The warden recently told a visitor from the United States, a well known writer who is especially interested in the advancement of society, that *The Literary Digest* was more eagerly sought for by the convicts than any other periodical, so much so, that six copies were taken each week to supply the demand. The editor of *The Star of Hope*, the admirably conducted paper which is published by convicts in the New York state prisons, has given similar testimony as to appreciation of *The Literary Digest* by "shut in folks."

When "The Lady or the Tiger" was in the height of its great vogue, the late Frank R. Stockton was besieged with inquiries as to what he thought should be the reply to the query which brought the novel to such an interesting but unsatisfying end. Every mail was loaded down with letters asking the question: he had the questions filed at him by the dozen in the clubs and hotel corridors; even his intimate friends wanted to know. But he refused to commit himself, steadfastly maintaining that he, himself, could not answer the question. A literary woman whom he numbered among his warm friends had him to dinner one evening with a lot of other celebrities, and undertook then and there to get the reply from him by a unique device. She had the tea molded in two patterns—a lady and a tiger. The waitress had her orders to serve Mr. Stockton first. As she stood by his side and lowered the tray containing each of both patterns, the hostess asked: "What will you have as

an ice, Mr. Stockton—a lady or a tiger?" Stockton hesitated not a second, but promptly replied, "Both, if you please!"

The Funk & Wagnalls company have published on June 15th an important work, "Jesus the Jew, and Other Addresses," by Dr. H. Weinstock of Sacramento, Cal., presenting a thorough discussion of the relations of the Jews to the Gentile world. The learned author, while writing from the standpoint of the Jew, advocates the newer and more liberal views that are coming to the front, by reason of which the "middle wall of partition" that has hitherto kept the Jew isolated from the rest of mankind is swiftly crumbling to pieces. Dr. Weinstock prophesies that even Russia will soon cease from its anti-Semitic intolerance. In view of the more recent interest in the Zionist movement (which by the way Dr. Weinstock does not favor) and the interest aroused by the issuing of the great Jewish Encyclopedia, and other similar works that apprise us of the activity and historical importance of the Jewish race, this discussion by Dr. Weinstock will be awaited with special interest.

Dr. James Robb Church, the distinguished surgeon of the Rough Riders, now assistant surgeon in the United States army, went to Martinique on the relief steamer Dixie. Dr. Church has unusual powers of observation and description, and he has used them to the best advantage in an article to appear in the July Scribner, giving his vivid, personal impressions of the greatest disaster of modern times. Dr. Church summarizes in this brief article the salient features of the appalling devastation, and adds many personal touches.

Monocles are plentiful in Capetown, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria they are conspicuous only by their absence. "K" does not like them. Captain —, of a famous cavalry regiment, out of all the swell officers, alone refused to give up his monocle for anybody. It was the current report in the regiment that he wore it in bed and also when he took his bath.

One day Lord Kitchener met the single pane officer outside the Transvaal hotel in Pretoria. "One minute, captain," said the commander, "may I ask if it is absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Yaas, certainly, Lord Kitchener—er—er—I could not see without it."

"I am sorry to hear that, captain —, as I intended to give you a staff appointment, but I must have men around me who can see well. Kindly report yourself for duty to the officer commanding the lines of communication."

The discomfited cavalry officer obeyed the instructions. Three months afterwards he was taken prisoner by the Boers, who stripped him of his clothing, and sent him back to camp, still attired in his eyeglasses, but in nothing else. Such is fate!—*Pearson's Magazine* for July.

The strong protest against the publication by congress of the "Jefferson Bible," so called, gives interest to Jefferson's religious views. In Foley's "Jeffersonian Encyclopedia," all the written utterances of Jefferson that are of any significance are given in classified form and arranged under each topic in chronological order, so that the development of his views on any subject is easily seen. It should be noted that Jefferson contributed \$50 at one time to the Bible society for

the circulation of the scriptures, and had this to say of the value of the gospels:

"There never was a more pure and sublime system of morality delivered to man than is to be found in the four evangelists." (1814).

Contrary to the general belief, Jefferson was more of a Christian in the accepted sense, early in life, than later. About 1776 he at least aligns himself with the Protestants, saying, "If we are Protestants, we reject all tradition and rely on the scripture alone." In 1819, he wrote to Ezra Stiles, "I am of a sect by myself, as far as I know." In his "Notes on Religion" (about 1778), there is an implicit affirmation that Jefferson believed broadly in salvation through religious faith. This is assumed to be as much of a fact as riches through labor and healing through medicine, from which secular things, however, Jefferson distinguishes it by the necessity of freedom in use and administration. "I may grow rich by art I am compelled to follow; I may recover health by medicines I am compelled to take against my own judgment; but I can not be saved by a worship I disbelieve and abhor." Again he says: "God himself will not save men against their own wills." Further on in the same document he states the same principle affirmatively: "The life and essence of religion consists in the internal persuasion or belief of the mind."

In late life, Jefferson seems to have attached less importance to faith and belief. Works became his test of a man's righteousness. To Miles King in 1814 he wrote: "I must ever believe that religion substantially good which produces an honest life." Two years later he wrote to Mrs. Harrison Smith: "It is in our lives, and not from our words, that our religion must be read."

His last recorded utterance upon the subject of religion is in a letter to Mrs. Woodward, 1824. It smacks of the practical statesman rather than of the ethical philosopher. He says: "I consider religion a supplement to law in the government of men."

Eight miles from Covington on the Lexington turnpike, in Boone county, Kentucky, is the village of Florence, the original "Stringtown-on-the-Pike." A quaint spot the art of any one of the old Dutch masters could not have created. It is practically a town of one street and is strung out in an irregular, rambling way, for more than half a mile along the white pike that stretches away in either direction as straight as the string of a bow. The houses belong to that style of architecture which was old when our fathers were young, and the ancient trees that adorn the spacious gardens, tend to accentuate the impression of age that everywhere pervades the region.

One's first impression of the village is like the old Scotchman's pupil, that it "has with celebrity backward progressed," but that is incorrect. It has progressed in no direction. It has simply slept, and to all intents and purposes it is the same dull village as of long ago, and inhabited by the same sort of people, who, so far as appearance and characteristics are concerned, are the living prototypes of the "village circle" that met at the grocery forty years ago.

The passing years have also failed to modify the type or decrease in any way the members of the tribe of the astute "George Washington." For, if one may judge from resemblances, numbers of his lineal descendants may be seen any day basking in the sunshine in the almost deserted streets, or obediently plodding along at the side of some old darkey who might readily pass muster as the son of Cupe and Dinah.—*Landon Knight* in *The Pilgrim* for July.

"You read about that fellow down in hell looking up and asking for water," says Chief Officer Scott, telling of the loss of the *Roraima* at Martinique, in Leslie's Monthly for July. "Well, that is about as near as I can come to describing it, but everything that happened sticks in my mind like a nightmare. I can see now one of the passengers, a man, lying on the foc's'le deck, hideously scared, crying for water. When we gave it to him he could not drink it. It would not pass down his throat. He was crawling around on deck on his hands and knees calling for — and at last we were afraid he would fall overboard, so with the assistance of another man, I brought him down to the main deck. As soon as ever he got there he caught sight of Thompson with his water can and at once began to crawl after him for water like a dog. The man's tongue was literally burned out of his head. His arms were cruelly burned from his shoulders to his finger ends. As he lay there moaning aloud in mortal agony one of the sailors happened to put a bucket of salt water near him. The man plunged his right arm into it to relieve the scalding pain. At once his skin broke straight round his shoulder and stripped off his arm till it hung like a lady's opera glove turned inside out from the tips of his fingers. But the worst burns were internal. The fire did not seem to penetrate clothing, but burned the exposed flesh mercilessly."

William H. Moody, secretary of the United States navy, contributes to the July "Success" an interesting article on "What a Young Man Should Read, Today." Mr. Moody believes heartily in every man's accumulating a library of the best books. He strongly advises the perusal of a good newspaper every day, in the following words:

"Every man should read one good newspaper every day. I do not mean, of course, that he should read everything in it; but he should go over the entire contents, carefully making his selections and reading attentively the articles which give promise of being helpful or instructive. The weekly, and, more particularly, the monthly reviews are also of great value, from the fact that they familiarize their readers with current history—which, after all, is the most important history—while at the same time possessing some advantages over the daily newspapers, because the editors are not compelled to accept first reports, and also have opportunity to correct any inaccuracies which may creep into hurriedly prepared discussions of subjects. Nevertheless, these reviews must ever but supplement the daily newspapers, for we are not content, in this age, to wait until the end of the month for our news."

'Tis strange how fashion makes us change the objects we admire; We used to sing the tireless steed, but now the steedless tire. So Otto bought an auto, so as not to be antique, But the thing was autocratic, As well as automatic, And the auto wouldn't auto as it ought to, so to speak.

He thought to get an operator for the work, And first he tried a circus man and then he tried a Turk. For he knew the circus man drove fifty horses with success, And if a man be shifty Enough to manage fifty,

It's palpable enough he ought to manage one horse less.

As for the Turk, 'tis plain, deny it if you can, He ought to run an auto, since a Turk's an Ottoman. 'Twas all no use, so Otto moved to Alabama purely, That he might say: "I'm Otto From Mobile, and my motto 'A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely.'"

Then Otto sought to auto on the auto as he ought to, But the auto sought to auto as Otto never thought to, So Otto he got hot, O, very hot! as he ought not to, And Otto said, "This auto ought to auto and it's got to."

And Otto fought the auto, and the auto it fought Otto, Till the auto also got too hot to auto as it ought to, And then, Great Scott! the auto shot to heaven—so did Otto—

Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto ought to, —Smart Set.

Two of the proposed ten volumes of Caspar Whitney's American Sportsman's Library have thus far appeared, the first being "The Deer's Family," by Theodore Roosevelt and others, and the second "Upland Game Birds," by Edwin Sandys. Mr. Sandys is a sportsman and a naturalist who has shot and studied game birds all over America. Probably no living man could write more authoritatively or more entertainingly than he has done on the quail, grouse, prairie chicken, turkey, woodcock, plover and ptarmigan. There are also a few good chapters on birds of the Pacific coast by S. S. Van Dyke.

Mr. Sandys's grammar needs mending occasionally, and whenever he sees an infinitive he splits it, being a dead sure shot in this regard. There are some inaccuracies in the use of words, as when he tells us that the diet of the quail is insectivorous, meaning that the quail is insectivorous and that its diet is one of insects. These are minor matters, however, in a sportsman's book.

The important point is that Mr. Sandys is brim full of his subject, that he speaks out of a large and instructive experience, and that he has a delightful knack of putting both his data and his anecdotes into an interesting form. He has a keen sense of humor and a happy knack of infusing fun into his pages. He is a good hand at telling a story, and he frequently puts whole chapters into story form. Whether he be whistling for quail or making his readers hear the boom of the wild turkey or covering under an arctic storm in quest of the ptarmigan, he never fails to put spirit and gusto into his narrative.

The Century for July is a "Summer Fiction Number." A posthumous story by Paul Leicester Ford, "Wanted: A Chaperon," relates the adventures of a young woman from the country visiting in New York, who, accidentally, is left at the doorstep of the wrong house on a stormy winter night. Other contributions of fiction to this number will be "Ting-a-Ling," the story of a car horse by David Gray; "The Passing of Cock-eye Blacklock," a story of the frontier west by Frank Norris; "A Mountain Matchmaker," a story by Will N. Harben; "A Dilemma," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, one of his "Little Stories" with a problem in it; a piece of rollicking humor by Harry Stillwell Edwards, entitled "The Little Unpleasantness at New Hope," and other stories, besides the fourth part of Mary Adams' "Confessions of a Wife," in which the interest deepens with the estrangement of husband and wife.

## RAGE CLOTHING MFG. CO.



### Cool Things for Hot Days

Largest stock in the city and at just a little lower prices  
Shirt Waists, Negligee Shirts, Unlined Coat and Pants, Serge Coats and Vests, Flannelette Pants, White Vests, Light Weight Underwear and Hosiery, Straw Hats all Shapes, Neckwear the latest styles.

Come and See Us.

## RAGE CLOTHING MFG. CO.

135 North Water Street.

### HORSE WAS NOT STOLEN.

Little Freddie Borrowed It to Make Trip to Macon.

Fred White is a little colored boy who drives the grocery wagon for the Decatur Grocery Company on West Main street. His actions some times are comical and the majority of the time his employer and friends are in the dark as to the next feat which he will perform.

On Tuesday the O. E. S. held an excursion to Macon. The little fellow had heard about the good time and all the good things which there would be to eat and about noon confided the secret to a number of his companions. At noon the trip was commenced unbeknown to any one. The mysterious disappearance of the wagon and the driver from the grocery store was inexplicable.

On the way out the horse took sick when about two miles this side of Macon. The little fellows in the party knew nothing about attending to the needs of the horse and the whip was used until a kind farmer along the road volunteered and informed the boys the horse was sick and needed shelter which he gave. The companions of White walked back to the city, but the little fellow remained true to the horse and the day after pulled into the city informing his employer of the mishap. Freddie played penitent and he still drives the grocery wagon.

### MORE INTER-URBAN TALK.

Promoters Still Declare That Many Lines Will Be Constructed.

There is much inquiry about the status of the interurban railroad matter and a good many persons have imbibed the idea that the central Illinois interurban system of which Springfield was to have been the center, has been abandoned. C. J. Giblin of Springfield is in receipt of a letter from Horace Andrews, the attorney for the company which is distinctly encouraging to the friends of the interurban system. In his letter Mr. Andrews says:

"I received your letters relative to the central Illinois interurban proposition and note what you say as to the Pekin and Peoria line. I had expected that long before this matters would be moving forward there, but in such large affairs the financial end of it is necessarily considered with some care. In the present state of negotiations with reference to the lines proposed to be built, I have reason to believe that the delay will not continue for a very long time. It has never been the intention to drop the idea of putting this road through or to release or give up any of the rights obtained, and with the present status of railway securities generally, the lines from Springfield to Decatur and from Springfield to Bloomington will, I believe, be constructed at an early day and in the very best possible manner."

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For pure white enamelled Curtain Poles and fixtures worth 25c.

**Chas. T. Johnston**  
DECATUR, ILL.

10C

For all styles of Mode's Glove Fitting Paper Patterns.

## This Week We Begin Our Mid Summer Clearing Sale

Having just finished our Mid Summer Inventory we find that we are overstocked on many lines of Merchandise, and must reduce our stock at once; and in order to do so, we are going to cut the prices deep on all lines of goods.

Men's Brown Socks, 10c kind at 7c.  
5c for 3 cakes good Tar Soap.  
25c for Down Pillows, muslin covered.  
35c for full sized Feather Pillows.  
15c for Men's good striped Madras Dress Shirts.

5c yard for splendid quality Dress Style Calico.  
60c for Madras Cloth Petticoats, regular \$1.00 qualities.  
25c for men's black and white striped Work Shirts.  
15c yard for best 20c quality of Table Oil Cloth.  
25c for new Slideboard and Bureau Scarfs.  
25c pair for ladies' open work lace stripe Hosiery, 35c kind.  
48c pair for best quality of 75c Summer Corsets.

Children's lace striped Hosiery at 15c pair.  
Children's Parasols at 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.  
Children's Lawn Dresses at 35c, 45c, and 75c each, worth up to \$1.25.  
Infants' Lawn Caps at 25c, 35c, and 50c each.

**TABLE LINEN REMNANTS.**  
2, 2 1-4, 2 1-2 yard lengths, in splendid quality goods, 65c, 75c, 85c, and 95c each.

**TOWEL SALE.**  
10c for regular 12 1-2 towels.  
12 1-2c for regular 15c towels.  
15c for regular 20c towels.

2 Wash Rags for 5c; regular 5c kind.  
**KERSEY SKIRT CLOTH.**  
Splendid for walking skirts, regular \$1.50 quality, this week at 1.00 yard.

**WASH DRESS GOODS.**  
5c yard for good serviceable Lawns,

so nice for hot weather wear.  
10c yard for splendid line of new Dimities and Batistes in all the latest style figures, goods always sold at 12 1-2c yard.  
15c yard for choice of any our finest quality Irish Dimity and Batiste in really beautiful designs.

**GINGHAMS.**  
10c yard for splendid white style Gingham, the regular 12 1-2c kind.  
12 1-2c yard for the very best 16c quality of Shirt Waist Gingham.

**UNDERWEAR.**  
1-1-2c for ladies' fine Swiss Ribbed Vests with taped neck and sleeves.  
**MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR.**  
Regular 35c quality goods on sale this week at 25c garment.

**BOYS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR.**  
In all sizes, Shirts and Drawers, at 25c garment.

**UMBRELLAS.**  
48c for good twilled Umbrella with steel rod.  
95c for choice of elegant line of ladies' fine twilled Silk Sun Umbrellas, worth fully \$1.50.

**COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS.**  
At \$1.50, \$1.35, and \$2.50 each.

**WRAPPERS.**  
One lot light colors of percale Wrappers with deep flounces at 65c each.  
98c for very best dark percale Wrappers, worth \$1.25.

Dressing Sackings in good variety of styles at 50c, 75c, and 98c each.

**LACE CURTAINS.**  
We find we have too many Lace Curtains, so we are cutting the price deep, to move them out:

Regular \$2.00 Curtains cut to \$1.45 pair.  
Regular \$3.00 Curtains cut to \$1.95 pair.  
Regular \$2.00 Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains cut to \$1.50.  
Regular \$3.50 Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains cut to \$2.50 per pair.  
If you need curtains it will pay to look at our stock.

**WINDOW SHADES.**  
25c for good 7-foot length Window Shades, always sold at 35c.  
10c for good oak Curtain Poles, with all fixtures complete.

**WAISTS AT \$1.00.**  
This week we put on sale a line of fine White Waists just received from the manufacturers, bought at about 50c on the dollar, and we will sell the choice of two lines, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Waists, at only \$1.00 each, all sizes 32 to 44.

45c for choice of one lot of percale Waists.  
75c for choice of one line of fine percale and madras Waists, always sold at \$1.00.

**SILK WAISTS.**  
White Wash Silk Waists, so cool and nice for summer wear, at \$2.50 this week; regular \$3.50 Waists.

**CORDED TAFFETA WAISTS.**  
One lot beautifully made Waists, regular \$3.50 values, this week at \$2.50.

**BOYS' WAISTS.**  
We will have on sale all of our boys' ruffled Blouse Waists as long as they last at 25c each.

**MILLINERY.**  
A great wind up sale of all our millinery this week.

Hats all divided into three lots:  
Lot 1 at \$1.50—  
Beautiful trimmed Hats, sold all season at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, all put in one lot at choice for \$1.50.

Lot 2 at \$2.50—  
Finely trimmed Hats in this lot, all shades and kinds of trimming, sold all the season at \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50; out at one price, \$2.50 for the choice.

Lot 3 at \$3.50—  
In this lot we put our very finest trimmed Hats, among them many pattern Hats. Hats in the lot that have sold all season at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50, but to close them out quickly we will sell any of them at only \$3.50.

**TAILOR SUITS.**  
We have just finished our Mid-Summer Inventory and find that we are overstocked on Tailor Suits, so offer them at prices to pay you to buy one for fall wear.

\$4.75 buys choice of our line of black and grey Tailor Suits that have always sold at \$6.50 and \$7.50 per suit.  
\$7.50 buys the very choicest Tailor Suits of all wool Venetian and Covert Cloths, all suits nicely trimmed with bands of satin and taffeta, suits that have sold all season at \$10.00 and \$12.50 per suit, but this week at only \$7.50 per suit.

**DRESS SKIRTS.**  
\$2.50 for choice of one lot ladies' all wool Venetian cloth (brown mix) color Skirts, regular \$4.00 values.  
\$4.75 for choice of our ladies' finest quality Venetian and Cheviot Skirts, always sold at \$6.50.

**Chas. T. Johnston.**